Library of
ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY

BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK TABLET

A FAMILY JOURNAL.

VOL. II. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859. NO. 50.

CONTENTS.

Pages 1, 2 & 3.—Touch My Honor, Touch My Life, by a Distinguished Irish Novelist (continued). A Popular History of Ireland—From the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics, by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P. (continued). Smith O'Brien in Terre Haute, Ind., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Pages 4 & 5.—Latest Irish News. Catholic Intelligence—Foreign and Domestic. Elections—Ireland. Irish Deaths.

Pages 6 & 7.—Foreign and Home Miscellany.

Pages 8 & 9.—The Religion of the Revolver and its High Priest. The Training of our Youth and what it Lacks. A Lady Killer. More Filibusterism. Executive Eccentricities. Our Dublin Correspondence, &c.

Pages 10 & 11.—Literature—Brownson's Quarterly Review; Spiritual Conferences; The Harp; The Irish Melodies by Thomas Moore. Poetry—Remembrance; When Filled with Thoughts of Life's Young Day. Robed in White. Our Vermont and London Correspondence. News from Europe—War Resolved Upon.

Pages 12 & 13.—The Christian Schools of New York. Dr. Cahill's Letter—The Phœnix Societies. May Festival at St. Joseph's Church, Albany. Easter Collection in the Diocese of Hartford, &c., &c. Various Items. New York Markets, &c.

Pages 14, 15 & 16.—Advertisements.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, at which are manufactured a great variety of COOK and HEATING STOVES, for Wood or Coal, adapted to every want in all parts of the world. SANFORD'S CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER and FURNACE for warming with pure, warm air, several rooms, with but one fire. Also, SANFORD'S MAMMOTH or GLOBE HEATER, a very powerful Heater for Stores, Factories, Railroad Depots, and every place where great heat is wanted. SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO., 239 Water street. jan15 1y

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—R. PATON, Manufacturer of New and Improved Styles of School Furniture. Teachers Desks and Chairs, Tables, Railroad Settee, Book Cases, Draft Boards, Ink Wells and Covers, Slates, a substitute for Black Boards of any dimensions required, &c., &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent on application. R. PATON, No. 24 GROVE STREET, New York. ap9 tf

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL, finished by the first Artists in superior style, at the ROOT GALLERY, No. 363 BROADWAY, corner of Franklin street. Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., copied and colored, as well as if from the life. A perfect likeness guaranteed. Daguerreotypes, Photographs, &c., taken daily in our well-known style of excellence. feb12 tf

LADIES, the Spring time of the year has come, and if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s., Slippers, Ties, and Toilet Slips from 6s. to 14s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal street. ap23 3m yfz

T. LANIGAN, MATTRESS and BEDDING EMPORIUM, No. 67 BOWERY, one door above Canal street, and 4 Essex Market, Grand street, New York. Branch Store, No. 80 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn. Best Live Geese Feathers always on hand. Iron Bedsteads, Cribs and Hatstands manufactured and got up in the neatest style. Hotels, Steamboats, and the Trade supplied. jan29

GEORGE SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP. This, the genuine article, has never been equalled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. For sale by J. and S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House. jan29 1y

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The Great Fire-Proof Safe of the World. Warranted free from dampness. B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, corner of Dey street, New York. jan29

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, NOTES, &c. These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—BROADWAY, corner Duane st. Orders by mail solicited. feb5 tf

ARRIVAL OF IRISH WHISKEY direct from WISE'S DISTILLERY. Connoisseurs pronounce it **Genuine Irish Whiskey at Last!!!** $2 50 per gallon, 50c. per bottle—a perfect treat. GUINNESS' PORTER, bottled by a celebrated Dublin house. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring GENUINE PORT WINE in the United States, OSBORNE & CO., of Oporto, bottle the oldest vintages. Invalids may rely on getting it exactly as imported, by case or bottle, by JOHN McAULIFFE & CO., 43 NASSAU STREET, cor. of Liberty.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale Dealers in BOOKS and STATIONERY, offer great inducements to the trade, at Nos. 123 and 125 WILLIAM STREET, between John and Fulton. ap17 3m

STE'HEN PHILBIN, GAS FITTING and FIXTURE WARE ROOMS, 707 BROADWAY, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, 331 Fourth street. oct19 tf

GRATES AND FENDERS.—REUBEN PRICE, GRATE and FENDER MANUFACTURER, 434 CANAL STREET, near Varick. I have a general assortment of the latest patterns of Grates and Fenders at wholesale and retail. Owners, Architects and Builders will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. ap23 tf

UNDER GARMENTS for the MILLION!—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—at McLAUGHLIN'S SHIRT and FURNISHING STORE, 269 GREENWICH STREET, corner of Murray, New York. Shirts Made to Measure. jan15

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS procured with dispatch, by JOHN A. McSORLEY, Notary Public, 16 NASSAU ST. ap16tf

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR SEWARD FOR EUROPE.—The Hon. William H. Seward sailed for Europe, in the steamship Ariel, on Saturday, the 7th inst. He was waited upon at the Astor House, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by committees and a number of friends. After a brief interchange of compliments, the committee, with their guest, proceeded in carriages to Castle Garden, where they were received by about three hundred citizens, and escorted on board the steamer Josephine, which conveyed him down the bay. A brass cannon on board the steamer fired a salute. The band played "Hail to the Chief," the steam whistle blew a shrill blast, and the boat left the wharf amid waving of hats and handkerchiefs and vociferous cheers from men on board and on shore.

TOUCH MY HONOR, TOUCH MY LIFE.

BY A DISTINGUISHED IRISH NOVELIST.

So ended poor Vincent's first ambitious stroke for fame, the failure of which, and the attendant mortification, were an efficient cure to his vanity. He returned overwhelmed with shame to his seat, a little shaken as to his faith in Mr. Houlahan's genius, and on the following night took his rudimental lesson as tranquilly as the most terrestrial mortal in the school. Even here, in the region of harmony and grace, that foe to Ireland's happiness, the spirit of party, pursued her peace-destroying course. In addition to the common causes of dissension now fast declining in the Island, was added another of a more local nature. The corporation of ****, and the citizens (the old glover being amongst the number) were at open war about some extensive rights and exemptions which the latter claimed, and the former chose to withhold; and as the corporators constituted the aristocracy of this provincial city, their children, even at the dancing school, took the *pas* of the youthful independents. Vincent complained sadly to Mr. Guerin, to whom he unbosomed all his grieveances, that the corporators and Orangemen got all the first places and the nicest partners in the country dance, but he seldom received any other reply from his good friend than a hearty laugh at his folly, or perhaps a serious rebuke for his discontent. Sometimes he thought that by excelling in his *steps*, he might make even party yield to merit, but he strove in vain; cut as high as he would, he found corporate assendency still above him. Time, however, accustomed him to those petty adversities, which were equally shared by his friend Keating. The two friends were usually seen at dusk going together to the school in their "pumps" and white stockings, with their coat pockets groaning beneath the weight of oranges or apples, intended to be gallantly presented to such young ladies as might have the good fortune to be nominated their partners in the country dance.

His education being now completed, Vincent, at his own desire, entered into the army. Oh, for a pen worthy to represent the commotion which pervaded the town on the day when, issuing from his uncle's house, our hero promenaded its streets, old and new, in full regimentals—the feather in his hat, dancing at every step, his sword dangling formidably at his side, and his person all on fire with scarlet!—'twas past description! The grocers, habardashers, and milliners stretched their heads over the counter, or peeped out between the garlands of isinglass, to have a sight at him as he was passing.

"There is one vice, dear Vincent," said Mrs. O'Connor, at parting, "against which I wish to warn you with my parting voice. Let nothing ever tempt you to become in any way concerned in a duel. Remember all that you have heard upon this subject, and be sure to keep the rule inviolable. Let no excuse of custom or character or station in society be sufficient in your esteem to counterbalance what you know to be your duty."

The experience of the following year afforded a practical commentary on the prudence of Mrs. O'Connor's parting counsel. Vincent invited his friend Keating to dine with him at a hotel in the city. In the course of the evening a dispute arose between them which was warmly maintained on both sides. In the heat of argument words were used by both which, though the freedom of intimate friendship might have passed them over without notice, yet excited so much the surprise of some of Vincent's brother officers who were present, that they laid down their newspapers at the other tables, and looked over to see what would happen. Perceiving that they had attracted the attention of the room, the disputants lowered their voices, and the argument was continued with diminished heat, and in a minor key. It arose out of an assertion made by Vincent, that an over strict sense of duty in a woman tended to chill the affections, and to render her mechanical. As Keating, who was now a married man, had experienced the injustice of the charge, and was affected by it in the tenderest point, he was more warm than discreet in his attempts to confute it. The discussion ended, as is usually the case where the passions are interested, without either party changing his opinion, and the friends separated for the night, Keating still a little hurt by what had passed, but neither of them thinking much about it.

On the following day, to Vincent's great astonishment, on going up cordially to salute a brother officer, the latter turned away and passed on as if he did not know him. Offended and perplexed, he attributed the circumstance to some piece of self-conceit, but the same conduct he found was observed towards him by all the "mess." At length an elderly lieutenant, observing his dejection and surprise, took an opportunity of informing him, after dinner, that he had been "put into Coventry," for receiving ungentlemanly language the evening before, without taking any notice of it.

"Ungentlemanly language! Where?" said Vincent, with a bewildered look.

"In the coffee-room at Falvey's hotel."

A light broke upon Vincent. "Is it possible?" he exclaimed. "Mr. Keating is my most intimate friend!"

"Friendship," replied the officer, coldly, "should not make us forget that we are gentlemen."

"But I could not feel offended with Mr. Keating, sir, for even stronger language than he used. We are old school-fellows—in fact, the same as brothers."

"Young gentleman," said the lieutenant, in the same tone, "if you consult your friends, they will probably let you know that your honor is now the property of your regiment. It may be hint enough for me to assure you that nothing is left for it but a meeting, an apology, or retiring from the service."

Astonished at what he heard, Vincent retired to his room to endeavor for a moment to compose his thoughts to reflection. The prospect of enduring the public contempt of his brother officers, or retiring from the service in disgrace, was such as he could hardly bring his spirit to contemplate for an instant. Pride, and the busy devil that delights in human strife, whose trade it is to sunder friendships, and to snap the bonds of love, both added to his agonies by magnifying before his imagination the consequences of acting right, and suggesting the prospect of miseries which, in all likelihood, would never have arisen. His disgrace, he thought, would follow him even into private life; no one would know him, no one would speak to him; his conduct might be formally applauded by a few heads of families and elderly people, but what would be thought of it by his female acquaintances and youthful associates? And here it was that the insincerity of the false professors of virtue, who in open speech condemn, while by inference and inuendo they encourage and applaud transgression, wrought mischief in the wavering soul of Vincent, for he dreaded more the secret coldness of many a seeming moralist than the contempt of the most profligate. On the other hand, the idea of demanding an apology from Keating, the friend of his childhood and his youth, for an offence which was neither intended nor received as such, appeared as absurd as it was odious, even though he knew that Keating would not hesitate to make it. As to the idea of ever meeting him in mortal combat, that was a supposition too monstrous to be entertained for an instant.

In the cruel dilemma in which he thus found himself placed, the necessity of some good advice was the first thing which occurred to O'Connor's mind. There were two persons whom he thought of consulting—one was a prudent friend, the other was Sir Frederick Fitzball, a duelling knight, with whom he had made acquaintance since his days of splendor. Unfortunately, he made the wrong choice. Instead of turning off at the bridge by the circular quay which led to the sequestered abbey, he crossed the river, and went to seek Sir Frederick at his lodgings.

Well might Mr. Burke say, and well might his words be echoed by the bard of Chillon, that "the days of chivalry are gone!" Ireland, indeed, is changed. The times are fled—forever fled, when, like the Scythian savage at Athens, men trusted to their weapons alone for the vindication of their personal rights, and demonstrated their own gentility, and the inferiority of their neighbors by the intellectual arbitration of the pistol and the small sword; when sharpness of steel made up what was wanting in sharpness of wit, when the hand outweighed the head in argument, and the disputant whom nature had not blessed with brains had liberty to make matters even by blowing out those of his more favored antagonist. No valiant swordsmen are now beheld who consider their place and character forever lost, by suffering a friend to pass between them and the wall. Mine host of the Harp or Shamrock, as he ushers four gentlemen in cloaks into the ball-room of his tavern, no longer bids the waiter come and tell him if he should hear the key turn in the lock inside. To tread accidentally on a lady's skirt, to differ in opinion on a question of fact, are no longer considered in the light of capital offences inexpiable by aught but the death of the party aggrieving or aggrieved (for either, it appears, will equally satisfy justice). Wrapped in the base security of law, instead of setting up our heads as a target for an adversary's pistol, or offering our throats to be cut in vindication of the sentiments which they have been employed in uttering, we are content to use both in the tedious process of reasoning out a question, as if, foorsooth, it were more important to prove a point than to carry it. The ambition of a "fighting name" no longer summons the youthful combatant to the area, and the hoary duellist, whose brows are wreathed with laurels of half a century, is avoided as a nuisance, or stared at as a phenomenon. The dulness of domestic tranquillity, of frivo-

lous literature, or lazy science, is preferred to the high-souled and aspiring honors of the single combat; and if still some instances arise to show that the mighty spirit of the duel has not wholly disappeared, they have more the character of formal compliances with an obsolete and decaying error than actions suggested by the heroic zeal of arms.

Times and manners were different in 17—. The glory of the duel at that brilliant epoch in its history, almost equalled that which it had reached in France, before the warlike Louis so unhandsomely abolished it in his dominions.

About the time, when, in defiance of the Spectator and his polished censure, the redoubted monarch of the Mohocks exercised his nightly despotism in the precincts of the Fleet and Temple Bar, there existed on the Irish side of the Channel an emulative society no less arbitrary in its rules, no less terrible to the peaceful and industrious members of the community, and no less worthy of the castigation of England's accomplished Cato. This famous band of desperadoes, whose exploits during the period of their sway still furnish their posterity with a fund of evening anecdote, illustrative in no feeble degree of the spirit of past times in Ireland, consisted of a number of gentlemen of high birth and fortune, who were incorporated together under a denomination which, like the name of the city alluded to in Horace's journey to Brundusium, must, for certain reasons, remain a secret. In this exquisite school, all that was reckless, dissolute, wanton, and oppressive in the manners of the old Irish gentleman, was taught in the highest perfection, and by professors who did not fail, as it happens in too many cases, to live up to the maxims they inculcated. "Honor" was the presiding spirit of their assemblies, not understanding by the word the celestial lady who was honored with a statue among the Romans, but that busy goddess, whose "Affairs" still cut so frequent a figure in the modern newspapers.

One of the most remarkable branches of this estimable society was that which held its orgies in ****. It consisted of a president, and several members, men of good family and fortune, who imagined that there was something fine and dashing in drinking prodigious quantities of whiskey punch, fighting and promoting duels, for the "bubble reputation's" sake alone, spending long evenings in noisy revelry, and sallying forth from their assembly room in a public part of the town to scare the minds and afflict the persons of the orderly and well disposed citizens, whose evil stars might bring them at such an hour within reach of the sword-points or finger-tops of the gentlemen of the club.

It was related with tones of horror and astonishment at the firesides of the sober portion of the community, that the rules and customs of this body were not unaccompanied with a certain degree of mystery, even more daring than their external practice. No individual, it was said, could obtain admission to its honors and privileges who had not qualified himself by having brought upon his soul the life of one human being, *honorably* slain; nor is their any mention made of that side-table which, in a somewhat similar society in the days of Charles the Second, was set apart for those who had only drawn blood. They passed the evening in drinking and telling boisterous anecdotes of the field. At twelve, before the company separated, an enormous bowl was filled with the steaming compound in which the Irish Bacchus was commonly invoked; a ladle and lofty drinking glass were laid "convenient," and the whole was devoted with the profane and daring merriment of a licentious debauch to the fiend whom this society openly professed to serve.

Woe waited the unhappy being, who, after midnight, heard on his homeward way the cry of the retiring revellers of this notorious confraternity upon his track. Their custom was to surround such unfortunate wight in the form of a circle, and with the points of their drawn swords to inflict such wounds upon the fleshy part of his person as might draw blood and groans enough to make them sport without endangering life. For, impelled by humanity, they usually took the precaution to bate their weapons with the corks which had been extracted in the course of their revelries, leaving no more than an inch of the sword blade bare above the point, a tenderness to which, it is not to be doubted, many of their fellow-creatures were indebted for the preservation of their existence. This operation became celebrated by the name of "Sweating;" and the adepts in the art were dreaded and distinguished as the "Sweaters" of the Club It was afterwards diversified by the no less sportive and comical amusements of "pinking" and "slitting." The former, with the exception of the bated points, was nearly the same as the process called "Sweating;" but the operation of "slitting" was one which required peculiar dexterity and management in its execution. It was performed by drawing a sharp instrument across the gristly portion of the nose of some inoffensive passenger with such rapidity that the wound was inflicted almost without the knowledge of the sufferer, who was frequently at a loss to account for the deluge of blood with which his shirt ruffles and the lower part of his countenance were covered. This feat was looked upon by the wits of the club as of the highest merit, for its effects were not confined to the amusement of the moment, but left on the most prominent feature of the victim's countenance a lasting mark of the finished skill and spirit of the operator. This was particularly observable when the person operated upon happened to be a very handsome man, or perhaps a female; for, like their brethren of Temple Bar, the gentlemen of the club had too much national gallantry to overlook the tender portion of their fellow-citizens. Care, however, was always taken to avoid the throat and eyes, the object of the society being recreation, and not mischief.

To Sir Frederick Ftzball, one of the leading members of this estimable confraternity, did Vincent O'Connor now betake himself in his distress. Finding him at home, he made known his perplexity, and requested his assistance.

"Do you mean my assistance as your friend," said Sir Frederick, "or merely as an adviser or counsellor?"

"As an adviser, Sir Frederick, if I might presume so far."

"My dear fellow, you know you may command me. I am not accustomed, indeed, to take so remote a part in affairs of the kind; but I could do more than this to oblige a friend. Well," added the Knight, pulling out his watch, "I have some engagements this evening, but I shall take care to be on the ground, if you will drop me a line before bed-time, to let me know where it is to be. I should recommend the head of the canal, at an early hour, as the place and time least liable to interruption."

"On the ground, Sir Frederick!" exclaimed Vincent, in astonishment. "Surely you do not suppose that I have sent my friend a challenge!"

"Message, my dear fellow, if you love me. It is only on the stage, in romances, or in the jury-box, that people receive *challenges*. We talk of a duel, my good friend, and not of a tournament. What was fashion in the days of our ancestors is vulgarity in our own. But to the point. You have yet sent no message?"

"Oh, no."

"It all arises," said Sir Frederick, "out of that unhappy misapprehension of terms. When I asked if you desired my assistance as your *friend*, I meant in the language of honor, what in vulgar phrase is termed your *second*. Well, then, let us hear on what point it is that you wish my advice."

O'Connor proceeded with great feeling and ingenuousness of mind to acquaint Sir Frederick with his opinions on the subject of duelling, and his early friendship and affection for Keating.

"Sir Frederick," he said, "let me request you not to suppose that I use a common cant in the feelings which I have expressed. To me, without adverting now to the circumstance, that it is an action formally condemned by the religion I profess, and the laws of the land in which I live, it appears a frightful thing that for an injury to one's pride, two men born in the same nation, serving the same king, speaking the same tongue, perhaps even bound by friendship or by blood, should meet like enemies in mortal contest, and wound in each other's person the community of which both are members. It is not, it never can be put on the same footing with that kind of warfare to which I am engaged by my profession. My soul—my reason tells me that it is not the same to draw my sword against a fellow-countryman as against my country's foes. The voice of country, if it do not speak as loudly, speaks as plainly in my bosom as the voice of blood, and if the instinct of nature (for surely there is an instinct in our hearts that tells us of a country to be loved and guarded), if that instinct be violated in any case for honor's sake, why not in all? Why may not brothers meet and vindicate in the same way their fireside differences? All would shudder at this, yet custom too could make even that look innocent. Talk not of custom, then, Sir Frederick, for we must not be its slaves. Let the barbarian who sates his hunger with the flesh of his fellow-warrior, continue, if he will, the slave of custom; but let us, whose minds have been touched with light from heaven, hold heaven's high word above the voice of man. It is the property of virtue, as they say it is of liberty, to be governed not by men but laws. It never can be lawful for me or any one to become an arbiter of my own wrongs, to place a factitious value on what I call my honor, and avenge a wounded pride by the same means that are used to avert the ruin of a whole people, and save empires from destruction. No, Sir Frederick, it is an abominable crime, such as neither wit can palliate, nor eloquence excuse, nor custom justify."

"Young man," said Sir Frederick in a serious tone, "you have spoken to me with a frankness and honesty that invites my respect as your sentiments do my esteem. I am proud of your confidence; and to show you that I am so, I will lay aside my customary modes of acting, and advise with you in this matter as your real friend. Perhaps you are right in your argument,—you certainly are so in your feelings. I have never much considered on this subject; yet for the little I have, I will confess to you, it never yet struck me, that to fight for our country's safety, was the same thing as to fight for our own honor; or that any force of custom could change the quality of right and wrong. But that is not the only point which you have to consider. The number of those who go to the ground with a serious conviction that they are acting right, are very few; perhaps no one has ever done so. But as long as people love the world they will continue to please the world; and reason as soundly as you will, you must either do as the world does, or incur the penalty which it imposes;—obey its dictates, or cease to belong to it."

"Painful alternative!" said Vincent, sorrowfully; "disgrace, or crime!—the loss of inward peace of mind or outward honor—of moral innocence, or of all respectability in life! Painful, painful alternative!"

"In your case," said the knight, "I do not see that it has come to that alternative yet. My real advice to you, is to ask an apology from Keating, which he will not hesitate, I suppose, to give you; you will thus be relieved from your dilemma, without the necessity of doing violence to your own principle."

Vincent shook his head.

"You advise me kindly, Sir Frederick," he said, "but that, to say the least, would be but a feeble part to take, where the question calls for open declaration between right and wrong."

"I do not see that it does," replied the knight; "we are not obliged at all times to declare our principles, where there appears no good to be effected by it."

This reasoning did not altogether satisfy Vincent, and after some further discourse they separated; Sir Frederick to keep his appointment, and Vincent returning to his barrack, in order to meditate on his condition. While the door yet stood open, a voice of the true military bass was heard below, inquiring of the servant if his "mawster was at home." Being answered in the affirmative, he bade the latter go up stairs, and say that "Major Highflyer" wished to speak with him.

The Major entered, a tall, large figure, in a blue undress frock-coat, buttoned up to the chin, with a silk handkerchief puffing from the breast. He greeted Vincent with a dignified nod, and said in a loud tone, as he drew off one of his well-whited regimental gloves:

"As I was the medium, Mistar O'Connor, through which your brother officers were made acquainted with this disagreeable affair, I have taken the liberty of calling on you about it."

Vincent bowed, and placed a chair, in which the Major took his seat, after carefully parting the skirts of his frock, passing a finger round to ease the pressure of the lofty black stock in which his neck was imprisoned, and leisurely undoing a button or two of his coat, where it pressed upon the throat.

"Although I felt myself called upon," said he, "to let our brother officers know what had occurred, yet, as you are new to the service, and have not yet had time to make friends in the regiment, I would gladly do all in my power to avert its consequences. Your conduct, though so peculiar, does not, I am certain, proceed from any deficiency of gentlemanly spirit, for I think I possess some degree of penetration on that point. I am rather inclined to suppose it arises from a—inexperience—a—want of acquaintance with a certain punctilio, which, however, is as necessary to an officer as the knowledge of the sword exercise."

Vincent politely returned thanks to the Major for the interest he expressed in his affairs, but, at the same time, said that he had determined not to send a message.

"It would be unbecoming in me, Major Highflyer," he said, "as your inferior, both in years and rank, to indulge in any remarks on the course which you have thought proper to take in reporting the conversation which took place between my friend and me. I attribute it to some regimental etiquette, which I do not understand. My education, however, has given me a horror of such encounters as you allude to, and teaches me that no earthly tribunal can justify an action which is forbidden by nature, and by God, by the laws of my country, and my religion."

"As to the law of the land," said the Major, "it is merely nominal. The practice of the courts and custom supersedes it, as law itself often supersedes equity. And we know what is the practice of the courts in the case of duelling."

"That often is the case in human law," said Vincent; "but the divine is immutable. The law of God alone is never a dead letter."

"I admire your principle," said the Major, "but I fear you are little aware of what it will cost you to support it. You are young, without interest, with a character as yet unmade; and I tell you candidly, that the course you are taking will be a death-blow to your hopes in life. This custom, good or ill, has been too mighty for the throne, the pulpit, and the bench; and do you imagine for an instant that you can stand against it? You may, as the Hindoo enthusiast opposes himself to the car of Juggernaut, but only to be crushed beneath its wheels. The gigantic idol will roll on unshaken on its gory track, to be adored by prostrate nations as before, and you will be left mangled, trampled, and forgotten in the rear. Think not, young man," continued the Major, forgetting for the moment his habitual part, and speaking with a natural earnestness of manner, "that all who yield to this custom are ignorant of the arguments which you advance against it. All feel their weight, at least all who think or feel on any subject; but they dare not wrestle with the world from which they seek their fortunes; and the world will always have laws and customs of its own, apart from those of either church or state. You have not the remotest idea of the thousand insupportable annoyances to which you will subject yourself by persevering in this resolution; you have not yet had even a specimen of what you must endure. Your brother officers will make a point of forcing you to quit the regiment. A thousand indescribable modes of stinging annoyance will be put in force against you, which, according to your own principles, you must not notice; and so far from these principles procuring your respect, they will augment the virulence of many. And what is only moderately performed in the mess-room, you will find overacted in the city, when you go abroad. There, when the news of this affair gets wind, you will be openly insulted without measure. Fellows who would not dare under other circumstances to use any freedom, will endeavor to obtain a gratuitous name for valor by insulting one whom they can banter with impunity; by affecting a mock respect, which they will break with sudden laughter as you speak, whispering loud taunts, 'apart' for every body to hear, or jostling as they pass you in the street."

"These things," said Vincent, "I must prepare to meet; they afford no reason why I should abandon fixed principle."

Major Highflyer smiled. "All this," he said, "I surmised before I entered your apartment, and the principal object of my coming was to suggest to you a mode, by which, without any injury to yourself, or to your friend, you might extricate yourself from this disagreeable affair. From what I could perceive, this gentleman is an intimate acquaintance. He can have no objection to make you an apology if you choose to ask one."

Having thrown out this hint the Major buttoned his coat, put on his gloves, again assumed his military port and authoritative croak, wished "Mistar" O'Connor a good morning, and departed.

Not wishing to renew the mortifications of the preceding evening, Vincent dined that day in his own apartment.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.]

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

BOOK III.

WAR OF SUCCESSION

CHAPTER III.

THORLOGH MORE O'CONOR—MURKERTACH OF AILEACH—ACCESSION OF RODERICK O'CONOR.

THE successful ambition of Thorlogh O'Conor had thus added, as we have seen in the last chapter, a fifth dynasty to the number of competitors for the sovereignty. And if great energy and various talents could alone entitle a chief to rule over his country, this Prince well merited the obedience of his cotemporaries. He is the first of the latter kings who maintained a regular fleet at sea, and at one time we find these Connaught galleys doing service on the coast of Cork, at another co-operating with his land forces, in the harbor of Derry. The year of his greatest power was the fifteenth of his reign (A. D. 1151), when his most signal success was obtained over his most formidable antagonists. Thorlogh O'Brien, King of Munster, successor to Conor of the fortresses, had on foot, in that year, an army of three battalions (or *caths*), each battalion consisting of 3,000 men, with which force he overawed some, and compelled others of the southern chiefs to withdraw their homage from his western namesake. The latter, uniting to his own the forces of Meath, and those of Leinster, recently reconciled to his supremacy, marched southward, and, encamping at Glanmire, received the adhesion of such Eugenian families as still struggled with desperation against the ascendency of the O'Briens. With these forces he encountered, at Moanmore, the army of the south, and defeated them, with the enormous loss of 7,000 men—a slaughter unparalleled throughout the war of succession. Every leading house in North Munster mourned the loss of either its chief or its tanist; some great families lost three, five, or seven brothers on that sanguinary day. The household of Kinkora was left without its heir, and many a near kinsman's seat was vacant in its hospitable hall. The O'Brien himself was banished into Ulster, where, from Murkertach, Prince of Aileach, he received the hospitality due to his rank and his misfortunes, not without any ulterior politic view on the part of the Ulster Prince. In this battle of Moanmore, Dermid McMurrogh, King of Leinster, of whom we shall hear hereafter, fought gallantly on the side of the victor. In the same year—but whether before or after the Munster campaign is uncertain—an Ulster force having marched into Sligo, Thorlogh met them near the Curlew mountains, and made peace with their king. A still more important interview took place the next year in the plain, or *Moy*, between the rivers Erne and Drowse, near the present Ballyshannon. On the *Bacchal-Isa* and the relics of Columbkill, Thorlogh and Murkertach made a solemn peace, which is thought to have included the recognition of O'Conor's supremacy. A third meeting was had during the summer in Meath, where were present, beside the Ard-Righ, the Prince of Aileach, Dermid of Leinster, and other chiefs and nobles. At this conference they divided Meath into east and west, between two branches of the family of Melaghlin. Part of Longford and South Leitrim was taken from Tiernan O'Ruarc, lord of Breffni, and an angle of Meath, including Athboy and the hill of Ward, was given him instead. Earlier in the same year, King Thorlogh had divided Munster into three parts, giving Desmond to MacCarthy, Ormond to Thaddeus O'Brien, who had fought under him at Moanmore, and leaving the remainder to the O'Brien, who had only two short years before competed with him for the sovereignty. By these subdivisions the politic monarch expected to weaken to a great degree the power of the rival families of Meath and Munster. It was an arbitrary policy which could originate only on the field of battle, and could be forced only by the sanction of victory. Thorlogh O'Brien, once King of all Munster, refused to accept a mere third, and carrying away his jewels and valuables, including the drinking horn of the great Brian, he threw himself again on the protection of Murkertach of Aileach. The elder branch of the family of O'Melaghlin were equally indisposed to accept half of Meath, where they had claimed the whole from the Shannon to the sea. To complicate still more this tangled web, Dermid, King of Leinster, about the same time, (A. D. 1153,) eloped with Dervorgoil, wife of O'Ruarc of Breffni, and daughter of O'Melaghlin, who both appealed to the monarch for vengeance on the ravager. Up to this time Dermid had acted as the steadfast ally of O'Conor, but when compelled by the presence of a powerful force on his borders to restore the unhappy partner of his guilt, he conceived an enmity for the aged king which he extended, with increased virulence, to his son and successor.

What degree of personal criminality to attach to this elopement it is hard to say. The cavalier in the case was on the wintry side of fifty, while the lady had reached the mature age of forty-four. Such examples have been, where the passions of youth, surviving the period most subject to their influence, have broken out with renewed frenzy on the confines of old age. Whether the flight of Dermid and Dervorgoil arose from a mere criminal passion, is not laid down with certainty in the old Annals, though national and local tradition strongly point to that conclusion. The Four Masters indeed state that after the restoration of the lady she "returned to O'Ruarc," another point wanting confirmation. We know that she soon afterwards retired to the neighborhood of Mellifont Abbey, where she ended her days towards the close of the century, in penitence and alms-deeds.

Murtogh of Aileach now became master of the situation. Thorlogh was old and could not last long; Dermid of Leinster was forever estranged from him; the new arbitrary divisions, though made with the general consent, satisfied no one. With a powerful force he marched southward, restored to the elder branch of the O'Melaghlins the whole of Meath, defeated Thaddeus O'Brien, obliterated Ormond from the map, restored the old bounds of Thomond and Desmond, and placed his guest, the banished O'Brien, on the throne of Cashel. A hostile force, under Roderick O'Conor, was routed, and retreated to their own territory. The next year (A. D. 1154) was signalized by a fierce naval engagement between the galleys of King Thorlogh and those of Murkertach, on the coast of Innishowen. The latter, recruited by vessels hired from the Gael and Galls of Cantire, the Arran isles, and Mann, were under the command of MacScellig; the Connaught fleet was led by O'Malley and O'Dowda. The engagement, which lasted from the morning till the evening, ended in the repulse of the Connaught fleet, and the death of O'Dowda. The occurrence is remarkable as the first general sea-fight between vessels in the service of two native Princes, and as reminding us forcibly of the lessons acquired by the Irish during the Danish period.

During the two years of life which remained to King Thorlogh O'Conor, he had the affliction of seeing the fabric of power, which had taken him nearly half a century to construct, abridged at many points, by his more vigorous northern rival. Murtogh gave law to territories far south of the ancient *eskers*. He took hostages from the Danes of Dublin, and interposed in the affairs of Munster. In the year 1156, the closing incidents which signalized the life of Thorlogh More, was a new peace which he made between the people of Breffni, Meath, and Connaught, and the reception of hostages from his old opponent, the restored O'Brien. While this new light of prosperity was shining on his house, he passed away from this life, on the 13th of the Kalends of June, in the 68th year of his age, and the 50th of his government. By his last will he bequeathed to the clergy numerous legacies, which are thus enumerated by Geoffrey Keating: "namely, four hundred and forty ounces of gold, and forty marks of silver; and all the other valuable treasures he possessed, both cups and precious stones, both steeds and cattle and robes, chess-boards, bows, quivers, arrows, equipments, weapons, armor, and utensils." He was interred beside the high altar of the Cathedral of Clonmacnoise, to which he had been in life and in death a munificent benefactor.

The Prince of Aileach now assumed the title of Monarch, and after some short-lived opposition from Roderick O'Conor, his sovereignty was universally acknowledged. From the year 1161 until his death, he might fairly be called Ard-Righ, without opposition, since the hostages of all Ireland were in those last five years in his hands. These hostages were retained at the chief seat of power of the northern dynasty, the fortress of Aileach, which crowns a hill nearly a thousand feet high, at the head of Lough Swilly. To this stronghold the ancestor of Murtogh had removed early in the Danish period, from the more exposed and more ancient Emania, beside Armagh. On that hill-summit the ruins of Aileach may still be traced with its inner wall twelve feet thick, and its three concentric ramparts, the first enclosing one acre, the second four, and the last five acres. By what remains we can still judge of the strength of the stronghold which watched over the waters of Lough Swilly like a sentinel on an outpost. No Prince of the Northern Hy-Nial had for two centuries entered Aileach in such triumph or with so many nobles in his train, as did Murtogh in the year 1161. But whether the supreme power wrought a change for the worse in his early character, or that the lords of Ulster had begun to consider the line of Conn as equals rather than sovereigns, he was soon involved in quarrels with his own Provincial suffragans which ended in his defeat and death. Most other kings of whom we have read found their difficulties in rival dynasties and provincial prejudices; but this valor, when most freely acknowledged abroad, was disobeyed and defeated at home. Having taken prisoner the lord of Ulidia (Down), with whom he had previously made a solemn peace, he ordered his eyes to be put out, and three of his principal relatives to be executed. This and other arbitrary acts so roused the lords of Leath Conn, that they formed a league against him, at the head of which stood Donogh O'Carroll, lord of Oriel, the next neighbor to the cruelly ill-treated chief of Ulidia. In the year 1166, this chief, with certain tribes of Tyrone and North Leitrim, to the number of three battalions, (9,000 men,) attacked the patrimony of the monarch—that last menace and disgrace to an Irish king. Murtogh with his usual valor, but not his usual fortune, encountered them in the district of the Ferns, with an inferior force, chiefly his own tribesmen. Even these deserted him on the eve of the battle, so that he was easily surprised and slain, only thirteen men falling in the affray. This action, of course, is unworthy the name of a battle, but resulting in the death of the monarch, it became of high political importance.

Roderick O'Conor, son of Thorlogh More, was at this period in the tenth year of his reign over Connaught, and the fiftiet year of his age. Rathcrogan, the chief seat of his jurisdiction, had just attained to the summit of its glory. The site of this now almost forgotton palace is traceable in the parish of Elphin, within three miles of the modern village of Tulsk. Many objects contributed to its interest and importance in Milesian times. There were the *Naasteaghna*, or place of assembly of the clans of Connaught, "the Sacred Cave," which in Druidic times was supposed to be the residence of a god, and the *Relig na Righ* —the venerable cemetery of the Pagan kings of the West, where still the red pillar stone stood over the grave of Dathy, and many another ancient tomb could be as clearly distinguished. The relative importance of Rathcrogan we may estimate by the more detailed descriptions of the extent and income of its rivals—Kincorra and Aileach. In an age when Roscommon alone contained 470 fortified *duns*, over all which the royal rath presided; when half the tributes of the island were counted at its gate, it must have been the frequent *rendezvous* of armies, the home of many guests, the busy focus of intrigue, and the very elysium of bards, story-tellers, and mendicants. In an after generation, Cathal, the red-handed O'Conor, from some motive of policy or pleasure, transferred the seat of government to the newly-founded Ballintober: in the lifetime of Thorlogh More, and the first years of Roderick, when the fortunes of the O'Conors were at their full, Rathcrogan was the coequal in strength and in splendor of Aileach and Kincorra.

Advancing rapidly from this family seat, on the first tidings of Murtogh's death, Roderick presented himself before the walls of Dublin, which opened its gates, accepted his stipend of four thousand head of cattle, and placed hostages for its fidelity in his hands. He next marched rapidly to Drogheda, with an auxiliary force of Dublin Danes, and there O'Carroll, lord of Oriel (Louth), came into his camp, and rendered him homage. Retracing his steps he entered Leinster, with an augmented force, and demanded hostages from Dermid McMurrogh. Thirteen years had passed since his father had taken up arms to avenge the rape of Dervorgoil, and had earned the deadly hatred of the ravager. That hatred, in the interim, had suffered no decrease, and sooner than submit to Roderick, the ravager, burned his own city of Ferns to the ground, and retreated into his fastnesses. Roderick proceeded southward, obtained the adhesion of Ossory and Munster; confiding Desmond to McCarthy, and Thomond to O'Brien. Returning to Leinster, he found that Tiernan O'Ruarc had entered the province, at the head of an auxiliary army, and Dermid, thus surrounded, deserted by most of his own followers, outwitted and overmatched, was feign to seek safety in flight beyond seas (A. D. 1168). A solemn sentence of banishment was publicly pronounced against him by the assembled Princes, and Morrogh, his cousin, commonly called Morrogh *na Gael*, or "of the Irish," to distinguish him from Dermid *na Gall*, or "of the Stranger," was inaugurated in his stead. From Morrogh *na Gael* they took seventeen hostages, and so Roderick returned rejoicing to Rathcrogan, and O'Ruarc to Breffni, each vainly imagining that he had heard the last of the dissolute and detested King of Leinster.

(To be continued.)

SMITH O'BRIEN IN TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

The Terre Haute *Journal* of the 14th April says: "The demonstration, last night, by the Hibernian Society, in regard to Wm. Smith O'Brien, was well gotten up, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all. His appearance was greeted by his countrymen with three hearty cheers, after which the Band played Hail Columbia. James Breen, Esq., President of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, then read the following welcome address in behalf of the Society:

"'HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR:—In behalf of the Society that I have the honor of being President of, I bid you thrice welcome, William Smith O'Brien. We offer to you our thanks, which are too much for us to express, or any member of our Society; but, suffice it to say, that it is adding a number of days to our mortal career to see before us one of Ireland's most noble sons—the unflinching patriot, the unswerving and undeviating statesman. It has been the saying of the greatest American patriots, that the man who does not love the land of his birth, can never love the land of his adoption. We sincerely hope that every Irishman will fulfil his obligations to this glorious Republic, and, at the same time, never forget the land of his birth, or the heroes who struggled for her liberty. We are confidently aware that such sentiments you appreciate; and again we tender to you our *Caed mille failthe*, and, joining with you, we will say, in the language of the poet,

> Where e'er we roam, whatever realms we see,
> Our hearts, untrammeled, fondly turn to thee,
> OLD IRELAND.'

"Mr. O'Brien then proceeded to deliver an address to his countrymen, from the verandah, at the Terre Haute House. He commenced by saying that he had endeavored to avoid any public demonstration, but, as his countrymen saw fit to pay him this compliment, he returned them his sincere thanks. He then proceeded to give them some advice, and impressed upon them, that, while they should ever cherish the memory of their native land, they should faithfully love and venerate the institutions of their adopted country. D. W. Vorhees was then vociferously called for and came forward and delivered an eloquent speech, which was received with the most unbounded applause. The procession was then formed and the Hibernians marched back to their Hall, and dispersed to their homes. There was a large crowd present, composed of many of our most worthy citizens, to see and hear the great patriot and statesman of Ireland, and all were gratified at the manner in which everything passed off. Our Irish fellow-citizens deserve great praise for the promptness with which they got up this demonstration, and for the orderly manner in which it was conducted. William Smith O'Brien carries with him from this place the best wishes of every patriotic Irishman."

We find also in the Wisconsin *State Journal* an account of Mr. O'Brien's reception in the city of Milwaukee, Wis. It says: "There was considerable excitement in Milwaukee on Tuesday, 26th of April, in expectation of the arrival of Wm. Smith O'Brien, the distinguished Irish patriot, in that city. The Union and Montgomery Guards turned out to receive him, and a salute was fired. He had quarters at the Newhall House, where the hospitalities of the city were tendered to him by Mayor Page, and large numbers of citizens called upon him. Crowds of his countrymen assembled in front of the Newhall House, including bands of music, military companies, &c., to express their admiration for the man. A reception address was read by John Horan. At the conclusion, Mayor Page introduced Mr. O'Brien to the audience, who was received with immense cheering. He made a few remarks, expressing his pleasure of the tour that he is now making through the United States, in witnessing the improved condition of his countrymen over what they could have realized in their own land. He had desired to have passed along without these public demonstrations, but had found it impossible. His remarks were brief and appropriate and were received with applause. He speaks in a plain manner, using good language, without any attempt at display. The demonstration was very creditable to his countrymen in Milwaukee, and must have been highly flattering to him."

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

At Belfast Police-office, Alice Moore, an old woman, from the neighborhood of Brown street, was charged with using party expressions, by shouting "To h—l with the Pope." Mr. Tracy—Well, old lady, this is a scandalous charge against a person of your years. Prisoner—Sir, I fell down the stairs, and couldn't help it. (Laughter.) Mr. Tracy—And, because you fell down the stairs, you wished the Pope down too. A curious sort of compassion, cursing your neighbors for your own misfortunes. Fined in 5s., or a week's imprisonment.

Mr. Edward M. Whitty, author of "Friends of Bohemia," and who is well known as a newspaper writer and critic being connected with a Belfast journal, sailed from Liverpool lately for Australia. Mr. Whitty is the son of Mr. M. J. Whitty, editor and proprietor of the Liverpool *Daily Post and Journal*.

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending April 16, was 41,907lbs., against 46 082lbs. the previous week, making a total of 641 617lbs. since the 1st of January, against 513,033lbs. in the corresponding period last year.

Carlow.

A young woman, whose father resides in the Barony of Idrone East, in this county, eloped from the parental roof, with £170, and proceeded on her way to Waterford, to join her "lover," preparatory to emigrating to America. She was soon missed by her watchful guardians, hotly pursued, and traced to Kilkenny, where she was captured and brought back with the money in her possession. It is extremely imprudent on the part of the farmers to keep their money in their houses instead of lodging it in the nearest bank for safety. This silly custom leads to temptation, more especially at this season during the prevalence of the mania for emigration.—*Sentinel.*

James Gibson, Chairman of the Queen's County, opened the Quarter Sessions for the Graigue division of the Queen's County, in the Carlow Court-house. The business was exceedingly light, there being for trial but one prisoner, and 32 civil bills.—*Post.*

Cavan.

On Friday morning, the 8th of April, a servant, named Francis Clarke, aged 15, in the employment of Mr. Tierney, of Bailieborough, county Cavan, was found suspended by the neck from a cord attached to a rafter of a granary, in the rere of Mr. Tierney's house, used for the purpose of weighing hay. Deceased was employed on the morning he put a period to his existence in machining hayseed, and it is supposed that he foolishly introduced his neck into a loop on the end of the rope for the purpose of amusement, not anticipating the dangerous consequences, and was instantly strangled. Drs. Taylor and Hunter were in immediate attendance, and tried every effort to restore life that medical skill could suggest, but in vain.

Cork.

A murder of the most revolting nature was perpetrated recently at a place called Knockanare, about a mile and a half from the town of Buttevant, the victim being a laboring man, named Darby Rourke, a native of Killavullen, but who has been for several years past earning his livelihood among the farmers in the neighborhood of Buttevant, where he was looked on as an exceedingly honest, sober man, very fond of saving money, which he generally allowed to remain in the hands of his employers until such time as he required it. The occurrence has created the greatest amount of excitement and indignation in the neighborhood, and a feeling prevails by no means favorable to a party who is in custody. An inquest was held in the Court-house, Buttevant, where the body was removed. A respectable looking man, named James Elliot, a farmer, residing near the scene of the murder, is in custody. He holds about thirty acres of land under Lord Doneraile, and was present, in custody, during the inquiry. He appeared to be a man of about thirty-five years of age, of sandy complexion, and of sullen demeanor, and paid marked attention to the evidence.

Down.

It is in contemplation, says the Downpatrick *Recorder*, to apply to parliament for a bill to run a line of railway from this town to the main line at Newry, so that the inhabitants of the County of Down may have direct communication by rail with the metropolis. The entire journey could then be made from this town to Dublin in less than four hours. The contemplated line would accommodate a densely populated district the whole way to Newry.

Fermanagh.

The Fermanagh *Mail* publishes the following narrative of the adventures of a young gentleman, a native of Enniskillen, which we cheerfully transfer to our columns. Here it is: "Our countrymen have often achieved for themselves success in foreign countries, when the tide of human events precluded them from all but obscurity in their native land. The O'Donnells and the O'Sheas in Spain—the O'Neils, the FitzJameses, the O'Dillons, the O'Briens, the MacMahons in France—the Nugents and the De Lacys in Austria—the O'Connors and the O'Callaghans in Italy, without mentioning those who chose the Great Republic or Australasia as the land of their adoption, prove sufficiently that the genius of Irishmen attains a higher development in foreign climes than in the foggy atmosphere of their own green isle. Since the days of Louis Quatorze, when two hundred *preux chevaliers* volunteered to exchange their Irish homes for the damp, dingy corridors of St. Germain, in the suit of James II.—and to win their epaulettes and their right of natnralization on the battle-field of Fontenoy, have the youth and learning and chivalry of our island been spreading themselves over the Continent? Alike the marble shrines of the Escurial, and the bloody archives of the reign of Marie Therese, attest the undaunted valor of these heroic exiles. Nor has the success of Irishmen on the Continent been confined merely to military and diplomatic careers. The most eminent men exercising the liberal professions in most of the Capitals of Europe are of Irish genealogy; and our countrymen, by their sound views and practical experience, have contributed not slightly to the amelioration of the highest departments of finance and the development of industry, as well as the expansion of commerce throughout the principal states of Europe. It is with extreme pleasure that we learn that our young townsman, James O'Brien, Esq., who has devoted himself to a financial career during a residence of nine years on the Continent, has just been the object of a high honor on the part of an Eastern monarch. Mr. O'Brien, who, early in 1858, undertook to explore the commercial resources of Russia, Circassia, Siberia, Georgia, Daghistan, and Persia, received, in February last, through the Persian Consul in Damascus, where he was then staying, the 2d class decoration set in brilliants, of the Imperial Order of "the Lion and the Sun," graciously conferred upon him by his Majesty the Schah. The decoration, we believe, is worn around the neck, and is in much esteem in European Courts. Mr. O'Brien, after having pushed as far as Tobolsk, in Siberia, came down by Astrakhan to the Caucasus, and near the town of Derbent on the Caspian Sea, where Alexander the Great built the celebrated wall joining the Caspian to the Euxine, had the opportunity of witnessing several skirmishes between the Russian troops and Schamyl's Irregulars, and afterwards of visiting at Bakou, the temple of the Ghebers. Alexander Dumas, the well known French novelist, followed exactly the same route over the Caucasian chain, through Circassia, Georgia, and Daghistan. The Prince Bariatinskii, Governor-General of the Caucasus, had kindly held out to our townsman every possible facility and accommodation. After having visited Mount Ararat, the sources of the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Orontes and the Aracco, which are supposed to have bounded the site of the garden of Eden, Mr. O'Brien went to Persia, where, falling ill of fever, he returned to Greece for change of air and climate, afterwards continuing to Syria and Egypt. To Jerusalem and its monuments of the past our traveller devoted a fortnight. A letter, just arrived from Egypt, informs us that he found himself strong enough to leave Cairo, where he had been last residing. The narrative of such a charming voyage must be replete with interest, and with the unusual advantages which our friend possesses of being master of the Continental, Arabic, and Persian languages, the pleasure of the trip must have been considerably augmented. This second and vast itinerary in the East has acquired for our townsman, throughout Europe, a reputation of indefatigable energy and first rate abilities as an Orientalist. Our country sees in him another of its sons disputing the palms of commercial life with cosmopolitan forces.

Galway.

We are happy to inform our readers, says the Galway *Express*, that another fine vessel has been added to the list of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's Mail Steamships. The magnificent powerful steamship Adelaide has been purchased at a large figure, and is intended to sail from this port on the 30th ult., instead of the Circassian, which left on the 18th ult., with the Prince Albert's passengers.

The High Sheriff of the county of the town of Galway has appointed Patrick M'Govern, of Tritonville avenue, county Dublin, gentleman, election auditor for the borough of Galway.

Kerry.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the county Kerry was held on Tuesday, 19th of April, in the Corn Market of Tralee, for the purpose of protesting against the insult offered to the Catholics of Ireland by the conduct of the Crown officials at the recent trial of Daniel O'Sullivan, in setting aside all the Catholic jurors on account of their religion. The meeting was exceedingly large, and the attendance of the gentry and clergy of the county very numerous. The chair was taken by James O'Connell, Esq., of Lakeview, the last surviving brother of the Liberator. A series of resolutions were adopted asserting the necessity of impartiality in the selection of juries—denouncing the exclusion of jurors on the ground of creed as an insult to the entire class to which the excluded individuals belong—declaring that at the recent treason felony prosecution in Tralee, the setting aside by the Crown of all the Catholics who were called had impressed the people of the county with the conviction that the individuals in question were excluded from the jury box solely because they were Catholics; and that the existence of such a conviction in the minds of the people with respect to the setting aside of jurors was dangerous to the peace, and adverse to the improvement of Ireland. It was also resolved that Parliament should be petitioned to adopt such measures as will prevent a recurrence of the evil practices complained of, and a committee was appointed to draw up the petition. The principal speakers were—The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry; Wm. T. Crosbie, D.L.; Denis Shine Lalor, J.P.; Daniel O'Connell, M.P.; Thos. Galway, J.P.; John Morrogh Bernard, D.L.; J. E. Nelligan, barrister: the Rev. John Mawe, and The O'Donohue, M P. The speeches were very able and eloquent, and the conduct of the Crown officials at the recent trial was denounced in the strongest terms as insulting to the Catholics of Ireland, and an attempt to revive the penal laws. On the whole, the meeting was one of the most successful and important demonstrations ever held in the county Kerry.

A requisition, which was signed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, and almost the entire clergy of his diocese, Lord Castlerosse, M.P., and a large number of magistrates and gentlemen of every rank in life, many of them being Protestants, and the whole numbering probably upwards of one thousand names, was lately presented to Francis C. Bland, High Sheriff for the county Kerry. The following are the terms in which the High Sheriff replied to the requisition: "Having received a requisition calling on me to convene a county meeting for the purpose of protesting against the conduct of the Crown prosecutors in the recent trial for conspiracy, I beg to state that, being myself an officer of the Crown, charged with the performance of certain duties in connection with the administration of justice in this county, I feel that it would not be consistent with my position to join in a public act the object of which is to impugn the conduct of her Majesty's responsible law advisers." In consequence of this refusal the magistrates of the county have themselves convened the meeting in the following terms: "We, the undersigned magistrates of the county of Kerry, request a meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty, irrespective of creed or party, to consider the conduct pursued by the officers of the Crown, at the recent trial of Daniel O'Sullivan, at the adjourned assizes in Tralee. Said meeting to take place at the County Court-house in Tralee, at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th April, instant. Dated this 13th day of April, 1859. James O'Connell, J.P.; Daniel Cronin Coltsmann, J.P.; John Morrogh Bernard, J. P., D. L.; Denis Shine Lawlor, J.P.; Daniel Mahony, J.P.; Maurice James O'Connell, J.P., D. L.; Kean Mahony, J.P.; John Fitzgerald, J.P.; Daniel James Moynihan, J.P."

Three of the bodies of the unfortunate fishermen who were accidentally drowned in the Laune, on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, have been found. It was painful to see the bodies so shockingly mutilated that it was only by their clothes that their nearest friends could identify them.

By the death of the widow of David Mahony, Esq., at Cannes, £1,000 a year reverts to David Mahony, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county of Kerry, son of the late Pierse Mahony, M.P., Kinsale.

King's County.

A correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter* says the house of a farmer named Patrick Fay, situate at Kilmalady, near Clara, was attacked by a party, consisting of at least twenty men. The only men in the house were Fay and his son-in-law. The family were in bed, when they were alarmed by the crashing of the windows and breaking the outer door from stones flung at them. With creditable resolution Fay and his son-in-law armed themselves with a pitchfork and an iron tongs and stood within the door, which they so defended as to prevent their assailants from effecting an entrance. The party thereupon went off, vowing that they would pay a future visit and with better preparations, when they would accomplish their revengeful intentions towards Fay and his family. Fay and his relation received several cuts and bruises, and some of the furniture was smashed by the stones which were thrown into the house. There was good light, the moon being near the full, and consequently Fay and his family were enabled to identify some of the party, against whom they lodged informations on the following day. Three of those so charged were subsequently arrested by the police at Clara.

William Phillips, Esq., of Portarlington, J.P. for the Queen's County, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the King's County on the recommendation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, Lord Lientenant for that County.

Louth.

A case of alleged sedition or connection with the "Phœnix" society was to have been heard at our petty sessions yesterday, says the Dundalk *Democrat* of the 16th ult., but it was postponed for a fortnight, the presiding magistrate, Mr. Kelly, being anxious to have it tried in the presence of more than one justice of the peace. The accused is the schoolmaster in the Dundalk Gaol, a young married man named James M'Cann, who has been in the situation for several months. It appears that one of the turnkeys found a written paper in the accused's room or his coat pocket, and on making further search in the place, a letter on the national system of education was discovered, and another document containing a written complaint to the board of superintendents against a turnkey named Johnston. The first document was written with a pencil, and consisted of the form of oath used in the Belfast ribbon clubs, as sworn to by the informers. The board of superintendence was summoned to meet, and the schoolmaster was called before them. At first he denied that the document—the ribbon oath—was in his handwriting, but subsequently he admitted that it was; but that he had only copied it from a Belfast newspaper which contained a report of the ribbon trials, and we learn that he produced a copy of the *Morning News*, in which he made a pencil mark round the oath as printed in the evidence. He was admitted to bail. The accused is a well conducted young man, and has borne an excellent character.

The services of the Church, in commemoration of the death of the late Captain James Joseph Kelly, were observed in the Friary Chapel, Dundalk, on Friday, the 8th of April, and in St. Patrick's Church on Saturday, the 9th, the latter day being the anniversary of his death. The solemn services on each occasion were attended by very large numbers, in fact, by as many as the respective churches could well contain. On both days, all the vessels in the harbor—and there was an unusually large number—wore their flags half-mast high; the shops and places of business about the quays and throughout the town were almost all closed, and the intense feeling of sorrow portrayed in every face showed that some great event had occurred and was about to be commemorated, and proved how deeply the memory of our departed friend was imprinted on every heart.—*Newry Examiner.*

The body of a man lately was found on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway line, at a place known as Newtownbridge, about half a mile distant from the Drogheda station. The party who discovered the mangled corpse gave intelligence to the railway officials; and Mr. Meares, the superintendent here, had it removed to the terminus, to await a coroner's inquest. It is supposed he lost his life from being on the line while the down evening mail train was passing, as his head and limbs have sustained shocking mutilation. The name of the ill-fated deceased is John Whearty, a weaver, belonging to this town.

There is yet no appearance of any practical opposition to the sitting member for Dundalk, says the Newry *Examiner*. Mr. Bowyer arrived in Dundalk and was escorted to Sibthorpe's hotel by a large number of persons. A German band was in request, who discoursed some national airs. The honorable member addressed a large concourse of persons in vindication of his parliamentary policy, and was frequently cheered while doing so.

Meath.

An attempt to murder Mrs. Murphy, widow of George James Murphy, of the Grange (who died about a year since), was made on the evening of Friday, the 15th April. Mrs. Murphy was sitting in her drawing-room after dinner, when two shots were discharged at her. A number of slugs perforated the windows, and lodged in different parts of the architraves of wood work. Luckily no injury was inflicted. Two persons are in custody charged with the commission of the offence.

Roscommon.

The lateness of the season is beginning to cause serious uneasiness, frost and snow being still rife as in midwinter, occasionally varied by showers of rain or hail, anything but premonitory of summer. Notwithstanding all this, a fair breadth of land is under tillage, with the exception of the oatsoil, the sowing of which has been the most interfered with, consequently there will be a late crop. Vegetation is also much checked from the same cause, but as a week will probably transfer us from winter to summer, much of all this will be remedied by the genial warmth of the coming season. The delay of labor is, however, the chief drawback, as no change in the weather can well compensate for that.—*Messenger.*

Emigration is setting in with more briskness than for the last two years. Numbers—particularly from the neighboring county of Mayo—pass through on their way to Liverpool, to take shipping. It would seem that females mostly comprise the present emigrants, which can be accounted for on the supposition that the males of the family have already "passed over."—*Ibid.*

An inquest was held on the 8th April, in the townland of Tuam, near Kilgefin, by Richard Garnett, Esq., coroner, on the body of a child named Maria Gibbons. It appeared from the evidence that the child, being left alone, fell into a pond of water before the house.—*Ibid.*

Tipperary.

As The O'Donohoe, M. P., and a couple of friends were, some short time since, returning late to Thurles from the residence of the Rev. D. K. Lanigan, P. P., of Kilcommon, and while passing along through the Felix Mountains, not a house within a mile of them—the very wildest part of the country—they discovered a farmer named John Bourke, from Upperchurch, with his horse and car upset on the roadside, and completely helpless, he being all alone. Seeing the danger the poor man was in, like the good Samaritan, the young Chieftain of the Glens immediately jumped out of his carriage and worked like a "brick," and with the aid of one of his fellow-travellers, had the horse and car safe in a few minutes. When Mr. Bourke saw himself and horse safe, and was told who his deliverer was, wonder, delight, and gratitude were the natural results. No wonder, indeed, that this dashing young member should be so intensely popular as he is—so near and dear to the hearts of the people of bold and gallant Tipperary.—*Advocate.*

Waterford.

Mr. J. O. Lever, M. P., the founder of the Galway line of steamers, and one of the directors of the South Wales Railway Company, had a meeting with the leading gentry of Penbroke, Wales, for the purpose of concerting measures for the full development of the capabilities of Milford Haven, as another route to Galway for southern traffic. The most earnest determination was manifested by the gen-

tlemen present to give to Mr. Lever the most efficient aid and support in carrying out the several views enunciated, amongst which were the establishment of a rapid line of steamers between South Wales and Waterford for postal communication with the south of Ireland, and the placing of suitable steamers on from Milford to the several principal ports of the south of Ireland for general traffic. Arrangements are being made in the borough of Pembroke to return at the coming election a commercial representative, who will give his whole time, energy and attention to their development.

It is announced that Sir John Acton is a candidate for the city of Waterford. English Catholics in general would be very glad to see Sir John in Parliament, and with good reason —he is one of the very few men of mind their vapid aristocracy has produced for generations. He is a very able and a very well-informed, I might even say learned, man. In the House, he would certainly do Catholicity no discredit. At the same time, I hardly think he is just the man for Waterford. I doubt whether, with his patrician instincts and very English feelings, he could very heartily identify himself with any of our great popular questions. I am sorry, though not surprised, to find that Mr. Blake's recent vote has lost that gentleman the confidence of many of his former supporters; but, considering Mr. Blake's claims upon the constituency, I think they would disgrace themselves by preferring any Englishman living to him.—*London Correspondence of Nation.*

Our correspondent informs us, says the Waterford *News*, that on Sunday, after first Mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Hally addressed his congregation in favor of Mr. Maguire, whose address to the electors is posted all over the town. The working people, who believe Mr. Maguire had something to do with the failure of the bill for the reclamation of the Cuunigar strand, are decidedly opposed to him, and amongst his former supporters there exists some division; notwithstanding this, it is almost certain that there will be no contest. Our correspondent furnishes the following *on dit:* "It is stated that Mr. Christopher O'Brien, of Dungarvan, has been requested by the shipowners of that town to stand for the borough as their representative. A gentleman named Henry J. Lynch, of Tara Hall, paid a hurried visit to that borough lately, and after having interviews with the influential parties in election matters, left for Waterford."

It is intended to erect a monument to the late Marquis of Waterford, and the subject has been referred to the Earl of Howth, Lord St. Lawrence, and Lord Ingestre. One idea that has been suggested is, the erection of a bronze equestrian statue, which would cost about £1,500, in the demesne at Curraghmore. Another is, erecting such a monument in the centre of the people's park in Waterford City, while the third is, to raise funds to build and endow an institution for the relief of jockeys or huntsmen, who are disabled by accident or overtaken by old age. Which of the three will be adopted we are not as yet informed, but the latter will be more consonant with the spirit of the age —*Mail.*

The schooner Perseverance, of Milford, from Cardiff to Waterford with coal, when about twelve miles south of the Saltees, sprung a leak, and when within five miles of the entrance to the Waterford harbor, she then having seven feet of water in the hold, the crew, consisting of the master, two men, and the master's son, a lad of fourteen years, abandoned her and took to the boat, but, unfortunately, on nearing the strand at Collenstown, the boat capsized, and the two men and boy were drowned. The master, providentially grasping a cork-fender of the boat and an oar, was washed on shore in a state of helpless exhaustion.

Westmeath.

On Sunday, the 10th April, as a young man named Seery was returning homewards at about one o'clock in the morning, from a wake at which he had been in the village of Rathconrath, situated within five miles of Mullingar, he was fired at from behind a ditch and dangerously wounded. Suspicion being directed towards two men named Dalton and Hafford, who had been also at the wake, Constable Malone, of the Rathconrath station, proceeded in search of them (they having been seen to quit the house in which the wake was held some short time previous to Seery's departure), and by two o'clock had arrested both of them. In the course of the day Dalton and Hafford were brought before the wounded man, who at once identified them in the presence of —Kelly, Esq., R. M., who committed them both to the county prison for trial at the ensuing assizes.

At Kilbeggan petty sessions, informations were taken against eight or nine persons from the neighborhood of Horseleap and Streamstown, for having firearms in their possession without being duly licensed, these places being in a disturbed and proclaimed district. The arms were in good order, and were discovered on a search made by Sub-Inspector Healy and a party of police. The informations have been returned to the next quarter sessions at Moate, and the accused admitted to jail.

Wicklow.

The daughter of a respectable farmer residing in the county of Wicklow, whose affianced lover emigrated two years since to Australia, feigned illness recently, and remained at home while the family happened to be absent from home. She availed herself of their absence to force open a press, out of which she took £190. Her clothes were speedily packed up, and a car being in attendance for her, about a mile distant from the house, by appointment, she proceeded towards the Wicklow line of railway, was in time to catch the up-train to Dublin, and succeeded in escaping to Liverpool with the booty.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Catholic Military Chaplains.—We are enabled, says the *Weekly Register* (London), to publish the following list of chaplains for the army, together with the stations to which they are appointed. The total number of commissioned chaplains is now nineteen, including the four previously gazetted, viz.: Rev. L. Parsley, Dublin; Rev. J. J. Matre, Shorncliffe; Very Rev. Monsignor Virtue, Aldershot; Rev. T. Unsworth, Aldershot. The new appointments are as follows: Rev. James Hamilton to the Curragh; Rev. John O'Flaherty, to Gibraltar; Rev. George Morley, to Chatham; Rev. E. Butler, to Halifax; Rev. Thomas Coghlan, to Plymouth; Rev. Joseph O'Dwyer, Rev. M. Cuffe, Rev. T. Molony, Rev. Charles Morgan, to Woolwich; Rev. J. McSweeny, to Winchester; Rev. Michael Hogan, to Dover; Rev. R. Shepherd, to Colchester; Rev. J. F. Brown, Rev. James Carey, to Portsmouth; Rev. R. Blake, to Cork.

New Organ for the Franciscan Church, Carrick-on-Suir.—The Rev. Thomas Prendergast, O. S. F., Carrick-on-Suir, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £2, with the accompanying letter from the Lord Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, towards the new organ for the Franciscan Church of that town: "St. John's, March 9, 1859. My dear Father Guardion—I find by a late paper that you are about to erect an organ in the Church in Carrick. Will you allow me to contribute my mite, £2, to this laudable object?"

Conversions.—We are enabled to state that the lady of John Croker Barrow, B.A., of the University College, Oxford, has become a Catholic. Mrs. Barrow's conversion was announced in last week's Tablet. We are also in a position to state, on the authority of a Madrid (Spain) paper, that a Protestant family of nine persons have been baptized as Catholics at Seville, and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier acted as their sponsers.

On Friday, the Feast of the Precious Blood, the interesting ceremony of reception took place in the beautiful chapel of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Mount St. Mary's, Westport, county of Mayo. The young lady received was Miss Glynn, in religion, Sister Mary Catherine Joseph. His Grace the venerated Archbishop of Tuam officiated on the occasion. The florishing state of this convent—one of the finest in Ireland—together with its large schools, where so many hundreds of poor children daily receive the blessing of religious education, and the House of Mercy for poor servants, established upwards of sixteen years ago, and the first house of the Order of Mercy in the archdiocese, will be a lasting monument to preserve the memory of the respected pastor of Wexford, in the hearts of all those whom he has guided for so many years, and ensure to him the glorious recompense promised by the Prince of Pastors to the good and faithful servant.

The Catholic officers and soldiers of the garrison of Canterbury presented to the Rev. J. MacSweeny (late chaplain to the forces in the Crimea) a beautiful chalice and a purse lined with gold, as a testimonial of their great regard for him. The Protestant and Presbyterian soldiers, who remembered him of old in the Crimea, were particularly anxious to share in this testimonial. The good that he has done in Canterbury will long be remembered, though his stay was but short. He leaves for the garrison of Winchester, carrying with him the good wishes and blessings of persons of all persuasions.—*Weekly Register.*

The mission or spiritual retreat conducted by the Dominican Fathers, Goning and Morewood, from Woodchester, St. Gregory's Church, Cheltenham, was brought to a close on Sunday evening, 17th April. On Wednesday evening, the 6th May, after the spiritual exercises of the day were over, a meeting of the young men of the congregation was held in the schoolroom, and organized a "Young Men's Society." At the close of the meeting upwards of a hundred young men gave in their names to be enrolled as members.

One of the community of the Redemptorists at Mount. St. Alphonsus, and the Rev. Father Theunis, much and deservedly respected, left Mount St. Alphonsus—the former for Clapham, London, the latter for Bishop Eaton, Liverpool. We join in the sympathy at the departure of two such admirable missionaries, particularly the first named. The Rev. Father Petcherine returns immediately to Mount St. Alphonsus from Rome, who, with the Rev. Father Coleman, will supply the places of Fathers Schneider and Theunis.—*Limerick Reporter.*

One of the most beautiful and imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church, that of conferring the holy orders of priesthood, was performed, says the Wexford *People*, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. For the past three hundred years there have been but three other public ordinations here, one in 1810, one in 1812, and the third in December, 1858. The candidate for priesthood on this occasion was Mr. Edward Cavanagh, son of our late respected townsman, Mr. Lawrence Kavanagh.

The Very Rev. Edward Hearne, rector of the Church of the Assumption, Warrick street, Regent st., London, has been appointed one of the Vicars-General of the diocese of Westminster.

Within the last month the following gentlemen have left the Foreign Missionary College, All Hallows, for the scene of their future labors: M. M. Laurent and Reconvreur (from the diocese of Nancy in France), for Alton, Illinois, United States; Rev. Michael Flanagan, for Sydney, New South Wales; and Rev. Patrick McCabe, for Perth, Western Australia. The Rev. Mr. Flanagan, as we mentioned on a former occasion, accompanied four hundred poor emigrants from Gweedore as chaplain.

Fifty-eight persons, bound on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, embarked at Marseilles for Jaffa. Among the pilgrims are the Duc de Lorges, the Russian Prince Gagarine, who has recently been converted to the Catholic faith and taken holy orders, and several other individuals of position and character. After having visited the Holy City the pilgrims will separate, some to return to Europe and the rest to explore Asia Minor.

The Rev. John Holland, late of Passage West, in the county of Cork, has directed his executors to hand over in trust to the Catholic Bishop of the diocese the sum of £500 towards erecting a Convent in the parish.

The Rev. John Murphy, C. C., acknowledges the receipt of £5 from the Earl and Countess of Granard, towards the improvement of the Catholic Church, Kilmacoe.—*Wexford People.*

Domestic.

Destruction of the Catholic Church in Portsmouth, Va., by Fire.—Some daring and vile incendiary, with sacrilegious hand, applied a torch to the Catholic Church in the city of Portsmouth on the evening of Thursday, the 8th April, by which that beautiful and costly edifice was speedily reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. The fire was applied to the Confessional in the rear basement, immediately under the altar, which, being constructed of light combustible material, soon spread beyond the control of the firemen. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock, and had gained such headway as to defy all efforts to subdue it. It is also asserted that the hose of the firemen were cut on two different occasions, which materially retarded their operations, and before they could get well to work the whole building was wrapped in a sheet of flame, which ran madly up the tall steeple, licked the very clouds, and filled the murky atmosphere with a soft and mellow light. This Church was built some five or six years ago, and was under the auspices and direction of the lamented Father Devlin until '55, when that ever-to-be remembered epidemic swept him, in company with so many others, from the stage of life. Father Plunkett, a worthy and able man, was then called to preside over its destinies, where he has remained up to this time. The Church and Organ cost twenty thousand dollars and was insured for twelve thousand, that is to say, the Church ten thousand and the Organ two thousand dollars. Therefore, the loss is about eight thousand dollars, exclusive of the three several paintings and other appurtenances which cost a great deal of money. Two of the paintings which decorated the chancel were very large, and we suppose very costly; one of them representing the Crucifixion, and the other the Return from Egypt. These were gotten out, but in their efforts to remove them they were so mutilated as to render them worthless. The handsome and costly altar was destroyed, but the altar service which was made of silver, and is very valuable, was saved. There had been no service in the church since yesterday morning, when Mass was performed, and then there was no fire in the building, and only two candles burning in the upper part of the edifice, nor had there been a fire in either stove or grate for over a week, which leaves no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary.—*Norfolk, Va., Day Book, 28th ult.*

New Catholic Church.—The corner stone of a new Catholic Church, says the St. Louis *Republican*, was laid on Sunday afternoon, 1st of May, with all the ceremonies peculiar to the Catholic Church. The location is on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Chesnut streets, and when completed the building will present a very handsome appearance. Several of the Roman Catholic benevolent societies took part in the ceremonies, and thousands were on the ground at an early hour, to witness the ceremony. His Grace, Archbishop Kenrick, and Rev. Father Smarius, delivered addresses, and other members of the church participated in the sacred ceremonies. At one time, a shower of rain threatened to interrupt the ceremony, but this soon passed off, and the laying of the corner stone was completed, the immense crowd preserving the most perfect silence all the while. The building, of which Mr. Patrick Walsh is the architect and superintendent, will be finished as speedily as possible.

Liberal Collection.—The Catholic Diocese, comprising the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, raised by collection in the various churches, on Easter Sunday, not far from $8,000. When it is taken into consideration that the amount of individual contributions, in most instances, must of necessity be very small, it is really a wonder that the aggregate collection amounted to so large a sum. The proceeds are to be devoted to the education of students for the ministry. In the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Providence, the sum of $1,160 was contributed. In the Church at Pawtucket upwards of $600 was received.—*Hartford Weekly Post.*

The corner stone of the new church of Mary Immaculate was solemnly blessed by Archbishop Purcell, on Xenia Avenue, Dayton, on Easter Monday afternoon. Rev. Messrs. Hahne, Schiff, Kelly, Howard, Blake, and O'Sullivan, assisted at the ceremony. The assemblage was quite large. A large group of children clad in white, wearing rose wreaths and singing sweetly, were one of the most pleasing features of the scene. Rev. Archangelo Gestir, O. S. F., preached an eloquent and instructive discourse in German, and the Archbishop concluded with an address in English and the Pontifical blessing. The church will be of brick, 110 by 50 feet in length and breadth, and thirty-two feet in height. It is for German Catholics.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

On Palm Sunday, the Right Rev. Bishop Timon confirmed nearly two hundred persons in St. Bridget's Church, Buffalo; one hundred and thirty were young girls who came in procession from the Sisters' Convent, neatly dressed for the occasion. All received the Holy Communion, and were addressed by the good Prelate in language suitable to their tender years. After Vespers the children renewed their baptismal vows, and were exhorted to perseverance in purity and the love of God, by Rev. Father Leyden, C. M. Palm Sunday will long be remembered by the people of St. Bridget's in this city.—*Sentinel.*

ELECTIONS—IRELAND.

Return of the Number of Electors in every County, Division of a County, City, and Borough in Ireland, according to the Register of Electors now in force:

Counties, Cities, and Boroughs.	Total No. of Electors on the Register.
Antrim County	9,822
Armagh County	5,805
Armagh Borough	498
Athlone Borough	225
Bandon Bridge Bor.	229
Belfast Borough	3 303
Carlow County	2 418
Carlow Borough	236
Carrickfergus, Co. of the Town of	1,243
Cashel Borough	147
Cavan County	5,989
Clare County	5,509
Clonmel Borough	353
Coleraine Borough	274
Cork County: E Riding, 3,781 / W. Riding, 6 935	15,716
Cork, County of the City of	3,073
Donegal County	4 307
Down County	11 367
Downpatrick Bor.	199
Drogheda, Co. of the Town of	639
Dublin County	6 251
Dublin City	10,367
Dundalk Borough	293
Dungannon Bor.	202
Dungarvan Bor.	280
Ennis Borough	191
Enniskillen Bor.	234
Fermanagh County	4 672
Galway County	5,082
Galway, County of the Town of	1 300
Kerry County	5,278
Kildare County	3,143
Kilkenny County	5 347
Kilkenny City	585
King's County	3,324
Kinsale Borough	144
Leitrim County	2 404
Limerick County	6 481
Limerick City	2 013
Lisburn Borough	314
Londonderry City and County	5 173
Londonderry Bor.	825
Longford County	2 869
Louth County	2 439
Mallow Borough	151
Mayo County	3,779
Meath County	4 333
Monaghan County	5,121
Newry Borough	529
New Ross Borough	195
Portarlington Bor.	99
Queen's County	3 489
Roscommon County	3 345
Sligo County	2 445
Sligo Borough	861
Tipperary County	9,526
Tralee Borough	244
Tyrone County	7,592
Waterford County	3 384
Waterford, County of the City of	1,134
Westmeath County	3,678
Wexford County	6,496
Wexford Borough	391
Wicklow County	3,363
Youghal Borough	234

IRISH DEATHS.

At Haddington terrace, Dublin, Anne Coote, wife of George Powell Houghton, of Kilmannock, county of Wexford.

April 13, at Ely place, Henry Chinnery Justice.

April 13 at Westmoreland terrace, Ranelagh, Mr. Elias North, printer, aged 77.

April 15, at Rathgar, Henry Beaumont, formerly Detachment Paymaster of Dublin District.

April 15, at Hardwicke place, Dublin, Miss Anne Finn, daughter of the late Edmond Finn, formerly of Kilkenny.

April 16, Joseph Clare, Esq., of Richmond street, South.

April 17, in Dublin, Anna, relict of Francis Bateman Lloyd, late of Limerick.

April 16, at Kent terrace, Dalkey, William Edward Porter, Esq, late Clerk of Recognizance, Court of Chancery.

April 6, at Kilkee, of erysipelas in the head, Jeremiah Tuite, M.D., universally regretted.

April 8, at Bandon, Elizabeth, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Hewitt.

April 9, at Galway, Dora, wife of James V. Browne, M.D., Professor, Queen's College, Galway.

April 10, at Rathangan, co. Kildare, Mary, daughter of Edward Murray, aged six years.

April 11, at Youghal, Cecelia, wife of the Rev. James Bagge, Vicar of Templemichael, co. Waterford.

April 12, at Cushindall, county Antrim, of a severe inward disease, Penelope, wife of Jas. M'Donnell, M.D.

April 12, at Millfield, near Cork, George Downe Atkins, aged 46 years.

April 12, at Mountrath, deservedly regretted, John Mulhall, aged 50 years.

At Spencer park, county Mayo, Margaret, relict of Samuel Larminie, in her 93d year.

April 13, the wife of Mr. John M'Keon, of Carrickmacross, deeply regretted.

April 13, at Ballinard, county Tipperary, Edward B. Chadwick.

April 14, at Dungannon, Louisa Augusta, daughter of the late Wm. Dawson, M.D.

April 14, at Mallow, Margaret, wife of Wm. Foott solicitor.

April 14, at Ballyhale, county Kilkenny, Mr. James Flanagan, for many years attached to the Ordnance and Geological Surveys of Ireland.

April 15, in Wexford, Matthew Keating Scraggs, ex-Scholar, T.C.D., aged 81 years.

April 6, at Dieppa, Margaret, wife of George Chapman, Vice-Consul, daughter of the late Piersse Archer Butler, and sister of James Archer Butler, of Garnaville, county Tipperary.

April 11, at Cannes, south of France, Margaret, widow of David Mahony, of Grangecon, co. Wicklow.

April 9th, at Monkstown, Luke M'Curdy, solicitor, aged 37 years.

April 13, at Dalkey, Bridget Margaret, wife of Jas. Carsher, J.P., county Louth.

March 31, at Errigle, Garvagh, the Rev. Mr. M'Kenry, C.C., formerly of the parish of Glendermott.

March 21, at Westport, Mrs Bridget Barrett, relict of William Barrett, of Westport.

April 3, at Dundrum, Alfcius John Griffith, Staff Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

April 17, in the Hardwicke Hospital, from an attack of small pock, Constable Wm. Allred (D 45 Metropolitan Police). He was a native of the parish of Clane, county Kildare.

April 7, near Trim, John Sheil, resident magistrate for the western district of Meath.

April 7, at Alliatragh House, Armagh, Robt. Addey.

April 9, Eliza, wife of Joseph F. Hopkins, of Possextown, county Meath.

April 9, at Coalisland, Margaret, relict of Charles Madden, formerly of Celbridge.

April 10, Viney Mary, wife of Maurice Conry, Sligo.

April 10, in Limerick, Ellen, relict of Hugh Mullen, of Ennis, county Clare.

April 6, at Leeds, Conway Carleton, formerly of Waterford.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

An Orang-Outang in Church.—Father Carbasson brought up an orang, which became so fond of him that it seemed desirous of accompanying him wherever he went, and it became necessary to shut up the animal in a house when the service at church was about to be performed. On one occasion, the Father was surprised and confounded by seeing that the whole congregation were laughing. He severely rebuked them for their misconduct, but to his astonishment and grief they laughed again. In the warmth or his zeal he redoubled his vociferation and his actions, but so far from the desired effect being produced, the laughter now reached its greatest height. The mystery by which he had been so greatly perplexed was not to be unravelled until a friend stepped up the pulpit stairs and gave him the solution. The orang had unhappily escaped from his prison, and following the Father to the church he silently mounted the sounding-board above the pulpit, where he lay perfectly still till the sermon began. Creeping now to the edge of the board, and overlooking the preacher, he, in the most grotesque manner, imitated all the Father's actions, increasing their number and earnestness in proportion to the excitement of the preacher's feelings, and giving them, as they reached their acme, the greatest force. As Carbasson left the pulpit and looked upwards towards the sounding-board, such was the arch demeanor of the orang that it was with extreme difficulty he preserved sufficient gravity to direct his servants to take the animal away.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

The Funeral of a Vivandiere.—A short time since took place in Paris the funeral of a vivandiere belonging to one of the regiments of the Garde Imperiale. The coffin was covered with a black pall, on which was embroidered a white crucifix. On the bier were placed her military coat and red petticoat, a poignard, and a small round hat ornamented with a plume of feathers. This young girl was greatly beloved and respected in the regiment. She had accompanied the corps all through the Crimean campaign; her kind attentions to the wounded, her benevolence, and many good qualities, had endeared her to all. She was carried to her last home with the same military honors as if she had been a comrade, amidst the tears and regrets of many a veteran soldier.—*Lady's Newspaper.*

A New Sect in Europe.—A Paris correspondent writes: "A curious new sect of Christians, to whom we have before alluded, called Transmigrationists, have of late become very numerous in France. Quite different from the Mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed Christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal morality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense."

Death of the Widow of Arthur O'Connor.—The death of the widow of General Arthur O'Connor, and daughter of the Marquess of Condorcet, has been announced. She died on her estate in France. Arthur O'Connor was a native of Banden, county of Cork, a gentleman of extensive landed property, and chief among the leaders of the United Irishmen. His brother Roger was father of the late Feargus O'Connor.

The papers, a few weeks ago, announced that Lamartine had inherited from an elderly lady, whom he had never known, and whose letters he had left unanswered, a sum of 150,000 francs ($6,000). Such an important legacy would put an end to his hard struggle, and allow him to pass the evening of his days in quiet and repose. The money was left to the poet by Mdle. Martin, of the Department l'Orme, by a will made a short time before her death. Lamartine's notary was sent to inquire into the matter. She had a brother and sister living, and a niece, who was left nothing. On learning the circumstances, the poet, though actually in distress, declined accepting the money.

One of the oldest bookworms of Paris, M. Veinant, author of the Bibliotheca Scatologica, and editor of the Farcis of Fabarin, died lately. His sole occupation, during the last years of his life, was to go about the book-stalls of the French metropolis, and in order the more conveniently to carry off his purchases he had a coat made with more than a dozen different pockets, each for a particular size book, folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, &c. The books he amassed amount to more than 10,000 volumes, and many really valuable works are said to be among this number. A sum of 85,000 francs (£3 400) has been already offered for the collection.

Curious books fetch still a high price in Paris. At a late sale of some books belonging to M. Franck, the publisher, a copy of the "Rationale of Durandus," printed by Schoyffer of Mayence, on vellum (1450), and in bad condition, fetched 4,600 francs, £184; a fine copy of "Justinian's Institutes," from the same press, and on vellum (1468), 5,400 francs, £216; a fine copy of the "Decretals of Gratian," from the same press, also on vellum (1472), 2,900 francs, £116.

Paris was visited by a severe storm of wind on the night of 16th April. In the rue de l'Eglise, the rue de Saxe, rue Perignon, rue Duroc, and other streets in the Gross-Caillou, it carried off large portions of the roofs of houses, and in the Place Vauban broke down a large tree in the middle of the trunk.

The house in which Corneille was born in the Rue de la Pie, in Paris, has been recently taken down for the purpose of carrying the street in a straight line. On a spare piece of ground, a little in rear of the spot on which the house stood, a small building has been erected, with a tablet in front, indicating that it was formerly the site of the house in which both the Corneilles (Pierre and Thomas) were born.

Five young Persians have arrived in Paris from Teheran—two of them to study medicine, two to be educated in military schools, and the fifth, who is a nephew of Ferruck Khan, to be an outdoor pupil of one of the principal colleges.

The expedition of M. Miani, for the exploration of the sources of the Nile, sailed from Marseilles on 9th April, on board the Tamise steamer, belonging to the Messageries Imperiales.

Accounts from Marseilles state that wine has advanced in price in that city, owing to the intelligence from Languedoc that some injury had been done in the vineyards by frost.

The number of English who generally reside permanently in Paris is estimated at 10,000. The last returns, however, show that they have dwindled down to 2,000.

Forty-eight pilgrims have just left Paris for Jerusalem, under the superintendence of the Duke de Lorges.

M. Perrotin's appeal to those who had correspondence with Beranger has already called in 2,200 of his letters.

Rossini is about to write an opera in five acts for the Academie Imperiale de Musique of Paris.

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to the Tuilleries is spoken of as a certainty.

BELGIUM.

Henri Conscience, the "Belgian Walter Scott."—There exists in Belgium a writer of Flemish romances who has gained so great a celebrity and popularity in his own land as to bear the title of the "Belgian Walter Scott." To him is attributed the revival of Flemish letters, forming as it does an epoch in the history of the literature of that country. Henry Conscience was born at Antwerp, on the 3d of December, 1812. His father was employed in the French navy under Napoleon. The constitution of Henry Conscience was exceedingly delicate, and continued so until he reached his twentieth year. When he was about fourteen his mother died, and his father retired into the country, where Henry passed three years in a solitude almost absolute. He became an insatiable reader, and a gentle, dreamy enthusiast. In consequence of his father's second marriage, in 1829, he accepted the situation of assistant in the village school of Bergenhont, near Antwerp, and employed his leisure in studying French and Flemish men accurately. When the revolution took place he enlisted as a volunteer in the army of General Niellon, and for three years was stationed in the Kempenland, and there it was that he acquired a taste for the country, an intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, and a sympathy and appreciation of their tasks and trials, which he turned to admirable account in his romances. He saw some service during the time he was in the army, and was wounded at the battle of Louvain. In his moments of leisure he studied English and German, and wrote some poems and songs in French, which procured for him the title of "Chansonnier du Regiment." In 1836 he became tired of military life, and obtained his discharge; and tried, but in vain, for some occupation at Antwerp. On one occasion, while reading one of the works of Guicciardini, he was struck with a story which was Flemish in its subject, and which he embodied into a romance in the Flemish language, entitled "Het Wondergaer" (the Year of Miracles). This was a literary success, but brought him no profit. He published a second tale, and then a third, called "The Lion of Flanders," which produced him a European reputation, but an actual pecuniary profit of nine francs. At length he was granted a pension by the King of the Belgians, and appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy of Painting at Antwerp. He continued to publish a series of tales founded on Flemish history, life, and manners, which have been translated into German, Swedish, Bohemian, Polish, Danish, Italian and French. All kinds of honors, literary and chivalric, have been lavished on Conscience. He has been chosen to write the history of the reigning dynasty of Belgium; was appointed Professor of Flemish to the Duke of Brabant; is recognized as the head of Flemish literature; and bears the badges of six orders. His personal popularity among his countrymen is very great.

ITALY.

Preparations of the Revolutionists.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a document which it describes as the "secret instructions of the National Italian Society," dated Turin, 1st March, 1859, and signed G. Garibaldi, Vice President, and G. Farina, Secretary. Articles 1 and 2 of this document are thus conceived: 1. As soon as hostilities shall have commenced between Piedmont and Austria you will rise in insurrection to the cry of "Italy and Victor Emmanuel forever!" "Down with the Austrians!" 2. If an insurrection be not possible in your town, the young men capable of bearing arms must leave it, and must go to the nearest in which an insurrection may have succeeded or may have the chance of succeeding. Choose in preference the towns situated in the vicinity of Piedmont. Art. 3. recommends the adherents of the society not to be the first to fire on the Hungarian or Italian soldiers, but on the contrary to employ all means to win them over to the Italian cause, to receive as brethren those who may desert, &c. Art. 9 states that a permanent court martial will be established to judge within twenty-four hours persons guilty of acts of hostility to the national cause, or against the life and property of peaceable citizens. It says also: The secretary will not permit the establishment of clubs or of political journals, but will publish an official bulletin recording all important facts. He will maintain the most severe discipline in the militia, and will be without pity to deserters.

Unpopularity of War in Savoy.—The prospect of war is most unpopular in Savoy, where the belief is general that the province is to be part of the price paid to France for assisting the King of Sardinia against Austria. Nothing will convince the people of Savoy that some such compact has not been entered into. When the army was lately concentrated in Piedmont, and the Chambery garrison marched away, the inhabitants of that town were struck by the state in which the barracks were left. Everything was cleared out, even to the beds, and other matters that it would have appeared natural to leave in a place whither it was expected that a garrison would return. As persons who had seen the place, expressed at the time, "They took the very nails out of the walls." The Lieutenant-General commanding the province alone remained, not particularly delighted at the thought of the figure he would cut if the French passed through on their march to Lombardy, and found an officer of his rank planted there without even a battalion under his orders. The air of final departure of the garrison made a painful impression in Savoy.

General Giustiniani, one of the best officers of the staff of the Sardinian army, has died at Turin of apoplexy.

ENGLAND.

Doherty, the Irish Sculptor.—The following appears in a late number of the London *Spectator*: "No higher duty has the critic than to herald desert, none pleasanter than to invite opportunity to merit, striving, hoping, and enduring to win attention to its identity and high purposes. In the studio of Mr. J. E. Jones, the sculptor, a young Irish artist named Doherty is at work on two thoroughly promising and original efforts of plastic art, one illustrative of a scene from Bulwer Lytton's 'Last days of Pompeii,' and the other an allegorical figure of Erin. Our readers may remember the following striking description of the first subject: 'With his left hand circled round the form of Ione, with his right hand raised in menace and grasping the stilus which was to have been his weapon in the arena, and which he still fortunately wore about him, with his brow knit, his lips apart, the wrath and menace of human passion arrested, as by a charm upon his features, Glaucus fronted the Egyptian.' These words are realized. Energy and threatening power fill the bold outline of Glaucus in excellent contrast to the sweeping grace of the draped figure of Ione clinging, yet trustful—the head of which is a charming study. The embodiment of Ireland is a half nude female figure, standing with the right hand on the harp, and the other uplifted to her lips as if recalling a strain which echo had repeated. The charm here, which is rendered by grace of form, beauty of feature, and an attitude expressive and admirable, must be seen rather than talked of. There is the mark of genius on both these creations."

Fortunate Discovery.—A curious and opportune discovery was made by a poor man named Jenkins, a soda-water maker residing in Worcester street, Gloucester. He had got behind with his rent, and owed his landlord some £20, and resolved to sell off his goods to pay this. Among his furniture was an old-fashioned bureau that had been in his family for many years. This article it was arranged was to be reserved for the landlord, and, in getting it ready for removal, Jenkins saw what appeared to be a secret drawer, which he contrived to get open, when his eyes were gladdened by the discovery of a bag containing a hundred guineas, almost as bright as when first coined. This money had been, doubtless, hoarded up by some old member of the family. The lucky discovery caused the finder's wife to faint, but luckily stopped the sale and saved the furniture.

Accident to Wombwell's Menagerie—Four Lives Lost.—An accident of a singular and distressing character occurred to Wombwell's Menagerie, which was at the time crowded with people, in a field at Maes-y-dre, Holywell, Flintshire. About half-past eight a furious gale of wind was blowing, and four of the caravans, containing lions, tigers, and bears, were thrown in upon the people, carrying with them the canvas roof, tent poles, and lights, and burying the people beneath. About two score of persons were pinned to the ground by the fallen carriages—some by their arms, some by their legs, the majority, however, having been buried beneath the carriages themselves. Four persons were killed—Mr. B. M'Bane, 36, a keeper, and who leaves a widow—and three youths, belonging to the town.

Fall of Basford Church Tower.—The inhabitants of Basford, near Nottingham, were astounded lately by hearing a peculiar sound issuing as it were from the church, when, upon looking in that direction, nothing was to be seen but an immense cloud, which looked like smoke, but as it cleared away great misfortune was evident, for the beautiful old tower, which has braved the storms of near nine centuries, was a mere mass of ruins (the foundations having given way), in its fall carrying with it part of the west wall of the church. Nearly £2,000 has just been expended in the restoration of this venerable structure, nearly all the funds having been raised by the generosity of the Duke of Newcastle and a few gentlemen who reside in or near the village.

Ridiculous Clerical Mistake.—Not long ago a Protestant at Upton-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, died, leaving a bequest of £400 to the Church Building Society. Now, it so happens that there are *two* Church Building Societies, and neither being named both went to law about the matter, both wishing in the truly English manner to have all the pudding or none at all. Judge the horror of the greedy secretaries when the Lord Chancellor decided that as neither society was definitely named the money should become the property of the residuary legatee. This gentleman fully coincided with the opinion of the judge, and though both societies asked him to halve the sum between them, very wisely refused to part with what the law awarded as his just right.

SCOTLAND.

Swallowing a Bullet.—A Highland shepherd, while mumbling a small bullet between his teeth, unfortunately let it escape from them, and slip into the windpipe. He coughed incessantly for two hours, after which he had slight inconvenience, beyond a little occasional dry cough, till the middle of the following day, when he was attacked with shivering, headache, and deep pain in the right side of the chest. The shivering and headache ceased, but the pain continued, and he was excessively drowsy. On the evening of the third day he was seen by Dr. Macraf, who, being satisfied of the bullet, "directed the man to be strapped securely to a common chair, that he might be easily suspended from the rafters of the roof with head downward, in order that the chest might be conveniently shaken by a rapid succession of sudden smart jerks, and that the weight of the bullet might favor its escape from its seat in the lungs." He was kept depending as long as he could endure such an uncomfortable position, and then placed in the horizontal position for a few minutes to rest. When sufficiently recruited, he was hung up again. Upon being taken down the first time, he described the pain in his breast as moved nearer to the top of his chest, and during the third suspension he joyfully exclaimed—"Thanig-a, thanig-a!" ("It has come, it has come!" in the Gælic language), immediately after a smart shaking and a few convulsive retching coughs, he spat the little bullet from his mouth.

The Mary Ann of Belfast.—A young man picked up, says the Aberdeen *Herald*, on the beach opposite the Broad-hill, a bottle containing a scrap of paper, on which was written in pencilling, "God protect us, for we are lost. Whoever gets this will know of the loss of the Mary Ann, belonging to Belfast." The original document is in our possession, and may be had on application by the owners of the vessel, or any other party interested.

Landed Proprietors.—13,659 proprietors are registered on the Valuation Roll of all the counties in Scotland as having property under £10, but not under £5, of annual value, and 5,513 in the burghs, making a total of 19,172.

Earthquake at Fort William.—On the evening of the 26th March the shock of an earthquake was felt here. The shock was very slight, and appears to have been confined to the immediate vicinity of the village.

Greenland Fishery.—Forty-nine vessels, with 1,100 hands, have this season taken their departure, touching at Orkney and Zetland to fill up their crews.

On Friday afternoon, April 15th, an explosion took place at the spinning mill of Messrs. Edwards, of Scouringburn, Dundee, attended by the loss of about twenty lives, the serious injury of an equal number of persons, and considerable damage to property.

The Sheriff of Perthshire has issued a proclamation against the practices of farmers saturating their seed grain with poisonous ingredients for the purpose of destroying weeds.

AUSTRIA.

The Irish Abroad.—The army list of Austria is naturally an object of scrutiny just now. It appears that over 100 principal officers are Hanoverians, and nearly as many born Bavarians; numbers also from Saxony and the minor states have taken service under the two-necked bird of dark omen, which goes far to account for the zeal of their relatives at home to promote the *Kriegsbereitschaft*ising now in vogue. There are few, if any, Prussians in Austrian pay, though many Irish, as this list will show: First Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, Maximilian, Count O'Donnell. Field Marshal—Laval, Count Nugent. Field Marshals Lieutenant—Simon Fitzgerald, Colonel 6th Chasseurs; Felix Count Moyna, Colonel 4th Regiment Uhlans; Constantine, Baron Herbert of Rathkeale. Major-Generals—Peter Von Mulhall, and Ambrose O'Ferall; Count Albert Nugent, Daniel O'Connor of Kerry, Count Charles Taffee, Baron Brady, Oliver Wallis, Count Carric Mayne, Major of the 8th Uhlans; Maximilian, Count McCaffrey, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; O'Hanlon, Frank, Baron O'Byrne, 39th Infantry; Maurice Piers, Baron Charles McSherry, 8th Uhlans; Baron Julias Wallis, of Carrick Mayne; Tim O'Mahony, 4th Dragoons; Aloysius McCullen, 23d Infantry; Antony Adler Mulholland, 44th Infantry; Edward, Baron Herbert of Rathkeale, 45th Infantry; Joseph Hickey, Registrar of Military Archieves. Should France cross the Alps a

far more numerous array of fighting Irish will be marshalled against their Austrian kinsmen, about 200 officers appearing on the roll here. The Paris garrison counts many; the 73d of the line, now quartered at the Chateau d'Eau on the Boulevarde, is commanded by Colonel H. C. O'Malley; and the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, quartered at St. Germains, by Lucius O'Brien; not to mention General P. McMahon, who is likely to guide the whole campaign. Tom Moore's son died a lieutenant in Algeria, or that minstrel boy to the wars would have gone.

At Vienna, recently, Count Rummerskirch, the adjutant of General Count Montenuovo, rode out to the great bridge across the Danube —known as the "Tabor Brucke"—and, getting off his horse, mounted the parapet, and jumped into the river. No one yet knows why the unfortunate young man committed suicide.

RUSSIA.

Probable Annexation of China to Russia.—In all human probability the present Tartar dynasty in China, so long tottering on its throne, will be in a very short time completely overturned; in which case we may expect a division of the vast Chinese Empire. The Autochthones of the soil—the aboriginal Chinese—when once delivered from the yoke of the Tartars, will not care much for Mandschuria, the land of their present rulers; and there will be then nothing to prevent Russia from taking easy possession of it, probably without any sacrifice of men or treasure, and extending their frontier to the Chinese wall. Mr. Collins seems to view this in the same light. "From the Amoor," says he, "to the great wall of China is only one step. A corps of 20,000 Cossacks could surprise, take possession of, and occupy the country."

Mildness of the Winter in Russia.—The late winter in Russia has been the mildest on record. The gulfs of Finland and Bothnia have hardly been frozen over, and in February a ship from Copenhagen arrived at Helsingfors with a cargo. The customary sledge-drives on the Neva have been almost entirely suspended.

The *Journal* du Havre of the 11th April says: "The submission of the Knelkes Tartars to Russia is an important fact, although the press has not yet spoken of it; it is now authentic. These tribes comprise a population of 4,000,000 of souls, and their territory extends from the province of Irkutsk to the grand desert of Mongolia. The climate of the country is similar to Southern France. It is the Italy of Siberia. Adding to it the territory of the Amoor, one finds that since the advent of Alexander II. Russia has acquired a territory equal to France, Belgium, Holland and Germany taken all together. It seems, then, that the projects of Russia are not directed against Italy alone, but against China."

The inhabitants of the town of Voroneje are about to erect a monument to Peter the Great, a monarch whose name is dear to every Russian, but particularly so to the inhabitants of Voroneje, on account of the historical recollections they connect with the name of the illustrious reformer of Russia.

Advices from St. Petersburg speak of the approaching meeting of a Finland Diet. This event is the more important as such an assemblage has not taken place since 1809, when Finland passed under the domination of Russia. The Diet will, it is said, occupy itself with the consideration of a loan.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Canadian Parliament—Smith O'Brien.—A letter dated Toronto, C. W., Wednesday, 4th inst., says: "The Government last night were sustained by the Legislative Council, the supplies being finally passed. Parliament was prorogued at 4 P.M. to-day. The following is a synopsis of the Governors's speech: 'Honorable Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly—I am glad to release you earlier than usual, and congratulate you upon having accomplished so much useful work. I have laid before you the answer of her Majesty's Secretary of State, expressing her satisfaction at the ultimate decision in regard to the seat of Government. You have made provision for commuting the feudal right in Lower Canada, and have placed additional restraint on the powers of municipalities to borrow, while you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfilment of local obligations already incurred. In my opinion nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the Province, than the impression that such obligations could be impaired or evaded. You have amended the tariff, and while I regret the necessity for increasing some duties on imports, I hope the principle on which the duties are imposed will alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory to see that the income of the Province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade, as well as an increase in our resources. You have invited her Majesty or any member of the royal family to visit North America, and I believe, that in no portion of her Majesty's broad dominions would such a visit be hailed with more affectionate and genuine loyalty. With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant harvest and restored prosperity, I now terminate this session.' Wm. Smith O'Brien arrived here last night, and was met at the steamer by a large number of people, who, with a band of music, escorted him to the Russian House. To-day addresses were presented to him by the St. Patrick Association and other bodies."

Death of the Giant Porter.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* gives an account of the death of the giant Porter in that place. The *Democrat* says he was the tallest man in the world. Mr. Porter was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, and was brought to that city by his parents in the following year, since which, except for a short time when he was on the stage, he has been living in Louisville. He was 7 feet 9 inches in height, and when in perfect health weighed nearly 300 pounds. It is remarkable that for the first 14 years of his life he was small for his age, so much so that he was often engaged to ride races on the old track, where the Elm Tree Garden now is. At 17 he was apprenticed at coopering, and his remarkable growth commenced. It is stated that the most he ever grew in one week was one inch. It was his habit while growing to measure every Saturday night, and his own testimony and that of his family and friends are evidence of this remarkable fact. He soon got so tall that it was impossible to cooper barrels, and he was employed on hogsheads. This, however, became equally impossible, owing to his remarkable height, and he was compelled to abandon the business. He then engaged in keeping and driving hacks. In the year 1836 and 1837 he went East and appeared on the stage in one or two pieces written especially for him. He returned to Louisville, and a few years later bought the coffee house which he was keeping at the time of his death. Several anecdotes are told of him. One of these we will relate. At the time that Charles Dickens came to this country there was a perfect furor to see "Boz." As he passed through the canal at Louisville he sent a messenger to Porter, intimating a wish to see him. Porter replied to the messenger that if "Mr. Dickens wishes to see me more than I to see him, he will come to me." Mr. Dickens took the hint, and it was during the conversation that Porter told the novelist that while he was growing his mother had to sew a foot on his pantaloons every night.

Life After Burial.—A singular occurrence, says the Albany *Knickerbocker* of the 27th ult., was discovered in a vault attached to one of our burial-grounds on Sunday last. It was that of a female, who was deposited therein for dead some two months since, being found, on opening the coffin, to be lying on her side with one hand under the head. From this it was evident that the woman was alive when placed there, and awaking from the trance into which she had fallen, endeavored to extricate herself from her entombment. This, of course, was an impossibility; the cover was not only screwed down tightly, but the space was too contracted to allow of even an effort. It was evident, however, that the unfortunate woman became convinced of this fact, and concluded to die. She therefore took the easy posture in which she was found, and breathed her last. The thought that they had buried her while yet alive, set her friends almost crazed. The father and mother of the deceased had just arrived from the old country, and were brought to the vault to see their child. The scene is related as heart-rending. This is another instance of too hasty burial. We have often heard of similar cases to this in other parts of the country, but none in this neighborhood.

A Starnge Conceit.—The insane often entertain the most ludicrous idea of their own condition. There is a man in an asylum in one of the neighboring states who became insane in consequence of a failure in business. He explains the reason of his incarceration as follows: "I am here because of a mere mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making musquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had ten thousand of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left-hand wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them and was compelled to suspend payment!" He relates this story with a gravity and earnestness which testifies to the sincerity of his own belief in the explanation.—*Boston Journal.*

The Next Presidency.—The following is the vote to which each State will be entitled at the next Presidential election: Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Tennessee, 12; Kentucky, 12; California, 4; Oregon, 3; Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; Vermont, 5; New York, 35; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 27; Ohio, 23; Michigan 6; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, 3. The foregoing gives an aggregate of 303 electoral votes, namely: 183 from the free States and 120 from the slave.

What People Read.—We find the following estimate in a rural exchange. If it were polite to look in at windows, of one hundred men reading alone to-night, it would be a fair presumption that they may be engaged as follows:

43 upon the Sickles trial.
27 upon items of murders and robberies.
15 upon locals of the daily.
9 upon the New York *Ledger*.
6 upon some useful paper.
4 upon standard literature.
3 upon the classics.
1 upon history.
1 upon biography.
1 upon a religious book.

To Clean Oil Paintings.—Clean the pictures well with a sponge dipped in warm beer. When dry, wash them with a solution of the finest gum dragon dissolved in pure spring water. This is the only safe method of cleaning oil paintings.

A Descent upon Cuba by 35 Fillibusters—Their Boats Swamped—A Retreat to Hayti—By the Quaker City's mails we have intelligence from Port-au-Prince to April 15. The brig African from New York arrived there on the 12th with 35 fillibusters, 240 guns, and other munitions of war, having failed to land them at Nuevas Grandes, Cuba. The attempt was made on the 7th ult., but the boats were swamped and the munition in them lost. The African received $1,000 in advance for the service. The Spanish Consul in Hayti had notified General Concha, who despatched a war steamer to capture them. Nothing had been heard of the other fillibuster vessels.

The Sickles Horror.—We infer from the fact of Mr. Sickles and his wife having been married by a Catholic clergyman, and her being the daughter of an Italian, that she was once a Catholic, but as they were attendants of an Episcopalian church in Washington, that she is now an apostate. Had she continued faithful to her religion she would never have become an outcast nor her husband a murderer. The whole tragic history might be told under the following chapters: Indifferentism—Worldliness—Fashion — Folly — Apostacy— Imprudence—Sin — Infidelity — Blood — Remorse! Shall the last chapter be Repentance or Despair?—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

How to Raise Early Potatoes.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* advises, as the best method of obtaining early potatoes, that large potatoes should be halved and placed cut side down, one and a half inches apart, and covered to the depth of two inches, in a bed of sharp sand on the south side of a building, and that when warm weather becomes established the plants thus started should be planted on the hills, one in a place, where they are designed to mature, covering the tops about one half inch. While in the sprouting bed they should be covered with a board or straw when the weather is cold enough to freeze potatoes.

Ornaments and Trinkets.—After a Siamese woman marries, she gives up the wearing of ornaments and trinkets. These are set aside and reserved for her children in their turn. We believe, in many cases, the contrary rule obtains among us in America. Here, it frequently happens that girls are no sooner married that they begin to display an unusual amount of jewelry and frilleries. We are inclined to think that the Siamese women have the better way. Trinkets are naturally the playthings of children.

Taught by his Wife.—The Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer* says: "We know a man in Western New York who could not write when he was married, but who was instructed by his wife so thoroughly that within five years after his marriage he was elected high sheriff of his county, and within ten years served four years in Congress, and is now one of the most prominent financiers of the Empire State, president of a bank, and worth probably half a million of dollars."

Tasteful Yards.—It is as important that an air of comfort should pervade the surroundings of a house, as that the internal aspect should betoken quiet and harmony. If the farmer begins to study how to adorn his homestead, he will begin to wonder that he had neglected it so long. Trees, plants, and vines are given us with which we may make the most uncouth and barren aspect a home paradise.

Mormon Exodus from Denmark.—Over four hundred Danish Mormons left Flensburg, on the 2d of April, in the steamship L. R. Hoidt, bound to Hull, England, where they would embark for the United States. Their destination is the great Salt Lake. The men were mainly young and robust, while the women seemed somewhat more advanced in years, and many of them had infants in their arms.

Woman as a Farmer.—We learn from a Southern paper, that the most extensive plantation in Louisiana is managed by a woman—Mrs. A E. Flint. During the last year she raised one thousand eight hundred hogsheads of molasses, and four hundred bales of cotton —the largest crop produced on any plantation in that State.

A Model Verdict.—Out in Calhoun County, Ill., a body with the head severed from the trunk was found recently. A coroner's jury was empanneled, and rendered the following verdict: "*Kerener's Verdick*—Wee the jurors, finde the deseezed cum to his deth by the Hands of sum Purson unnon."

A Postmaster Arrested.—Adam Orebaugh, Postmaster at Dodsonville, Highland County, Ohio, has been arrested upon the charge of having robbed the post office under his charge of two letters containing money.

Horace Greely publishes the following announcement: "I purpose taking a trip westward this season through Kansas and the alleged gold region at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, thence through Utah and the Great Basin to California, returning across the continent or by the Isthmus, as circumstances shall dictate. I purpose to leave this city on the 9th or 10th of May, and to reach it on my return between the 10th and 25th of September. I shall try to look in on the first distinctively Republican Convention of the freemen of Kansas, which meets at Osawatamie on the 18th of May, and to start westward from Leavenworth or Lawrence soon afterward. I shall also look at Oregon, if time should serve."

If you are disquieted at anything, you should consider with yourself is the thing of that worth that I should so disturb myself and lose my peace and tranquillity.

The mother of Mrs. Sickles was formerly a resident of Sunbury. She was born at Croton Falls, Westchester County, New York, her maiden name being Cooke. At the age of fourteen years she was adopted into the family of Alonzo Daponte, in New York, an Italian celebrated for his literary and musical acquirements. Mr. Daponte came from New York to Sunbury, where he resided for several years, in the house at the corner of Market and Deer streets, now occupied by Edward Gass, at which time Miss Cooke resided with him. Upon the return of the Dapontes to New York, Miss Cooke married an Italian music teacher by the name of Bagioli.—*Sunbury (Pa.) Gazette.*

The Albany *Argus* says that Henry W. Preston, once a favorite actor, and for some years manager of theatres in Albany, was drowned on the night of the 3d inst. About 11 P.M. he was on the dock in the vicinity of the steamboat landing, and being asked by an acquaintance if he was going home, replied—"I have no home; the worms have holes to crawl into, but poor men are without houses to rest in." The next instant his acquaintance heard a fall and a splash in the water. Of late years he had indulged in drink to excess, and was very poor. His body has not yet been found.

The California Overland Mail arrived in St. Louis on the 3d inst., bringing San Francisco dates of the 11th April. The news is unimportant. The markets were unchanged. The only additional arrival out from the Atlantic States is that of the ship John Sidney, from New York. The steamship Forward, from Liverpool, had arrived at San Francisco, with the intention, it was supposed, of being put on the route between San Francisco and Vancouver's Island.

A man living near Nashville, who had been absent in California some three years, on coming home recently, found a babe only three months old laying in the cradle. With a cruelty utterly diabolical, he at once cut off the infant's ears to avenge his "wounded honor." The screams of the little sufferer called in the family, when the infuriated man learned that the child belonged to a neighbor who was visiting his wife.

An effort is being made to induce free negroes to emigrate to Hayti. An agent of the Haytian government advertises in the St. Louis *Democrat*, that he is authorized to grant a free passage from New Orleans to Hayti to every person of color who shall apply for it, and guarantees free boarding and lodging for one month from the day of landing at Port-au-Prince.

Among the applicants for admission to the N. Y. Inebriate Asylum, are twenty-eight clergymen, thirty-six physicians, forty-two lawyers, three judges, twelve editors, four army and three naval officers, one hundred and seventy-nine merchants, fifty-five farmers, five hundred and fifteen mechanics, and four hundred and ten women, who are from the high walks of life. The editorial fraternity is well represented.

A despatch dated Toronto, C. W., Thursday, the 5th inst., says: "Several addresses from different societies were last night presented to William Smith O'Brien, at the Rossin House. Three thousand people were assembled, and speeches were made by Mr. O'Brien and Thos. D'Arcy McGee. Mr. O'Brien left for Montreal to-day."

In the chain gang of Havana is an American, from New York. He concluded to try his "hand in speculating" in forged orders. He drew up an order for $1,500, got the money and attempted to escape, but was nabbed, and is now performing involuntary servitude, with twenty pounds of chain made fast to his waist and ankle.

The Gonzales *Inquirer*, published in Western Texas, speaks of large flocks of Mexican sheep—four to six thousand head—being driven through that town to the counties north and west. Sheep-raising is the fashion of Western Texas just now.

It is stated that a woman in Pittsfield was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since then a number of married men have invited the artillery to come and discharge their pieces on their premises.

On the evening of the 18th ult., the Board of Aldermen of Milwaukee adopted a resolution paying the policemen $40 a month, also directing them to wear a uniform. They recommended that the corps be reduced to twenty men.

A family in Manchester, N. H., named Chamberlain, have for the last five years kept the corpse of an infant in the house as a pet. They were forced to inter it by the authorities a few days since.

The bell swinging in the tower of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Conn., is over a thousand years old. It bears the date of A.D. 815, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of that date.

Every dog in Massachusetts, who would have the right to live, must be registered, numbered, and licensed by the town clerk, and every dog must wear a collar with his owner's name and his own number registered on it.

Bayard Taylor, the traveller, is about to erect an elegant residence on the Brandywine, in Chester County, Penn., near the scenes of his boyhood, and where his parents still reside.

In Florida, a town, known by the ambitious name of "Enterprize," consists of a hotel and a nine-pin alley.

There are eleven breweries in Milwaukee, which annually produce 49,800 barrels of Lager and 4,000 barrels of Ale.

NEW YORK TABLET.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

At the Office, 164 William Street,

NEW YORK.

Terms:

Single Copies	6 cents.	
Served by Carrier	$3 00	per year.
Mail Subscriber	2 50	"
2 Copies, sent separately	4 00	"
Clubs:		
3 Copies	5 00	"
5 "	8 00	"
10 "	15 00	"

Larger Clubs at the same rate, *i. e.* $1 50 for each member.

Papers for Clubs *must* be sent to ONE ADDRESS, otherwise twenty cents extra for each Subscriber, per annum, will be charged, for writing separate addresses.

A Portrait of His Grace Archbishop Hughes given to every new Subscriber who pays in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW YORK TABLET.

Special Notices, 18 cents per line.

Transient Advertisements, first insertion, 12 cents per line. All subsequent insertions, 10 cents.

Yearly Card of six lines or less	$ 15 00
Square of twenty lines, yearly	35 00
Half a Column, "	125 00
A Column, "	200 00

*** All advertisements for insertion in the TABLET should be sent in before Saturday of each week.

*** All Letters and Communications should be addressed, "NEW YORK TABLET," 164 William st., New York.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTES.—Your communication is inadmissible from the fact that it does not really touch upon any point in the letter of our correspondent "S." You see effects but seem not to look back to their causes. The reason why Catholic teachers cannot get their classical handbooks published, is that classical studies beir g entirely neglected in this country, as remarked by our correspondent, there is nobody to study these works. If teachers in this country devoted more time and energy to teaching and less to manufacturing "manuals," it would be much better for the cause of education. Your poetry has been received, and will be examined at the earliest period.

J H., La Salle, Ill—Money received.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

THE TRAINING OF OUR YOUTH AND WHAT IT LACKS.

AN American youth in the last years of his teens is in general among the most unbearable and least loveable specimens of the *genus homo*. He is ignorant, arrogant, self-sufficient. He talks of himself as "a man," gives *his* opinion on all subjects in a manner which admits of no appeal, and fortifies it in delivery by bolstering it up with profanity which comes with horrid ghastliness from lips so young. The effect produced by his oaths is the more ghastly, from the fact that they are not the result of excitement or a warm temperament. They are uttered coolly and with malice prepense. They are for the benefit of the bystanders and desired solely to show how much of a man the swearer is. He has no respect for anything human or divine. The ideas of older and wiser men are "old fogyism." In the first rank among the "old fogies," he places his own father, his "old man." His selfishness swallows up all family affection and he hastens to leave the paternal home where he might be under some slight restrictions, for the night-key and unlimited freedom of ingress and egress at all hours of those elysiums called boarding houses. He is "smart" to an intense degree and knows nothing of moral principle. With a terrible precocity, he has already scanned every page of the Book of Vice. Woman in his eyes is a mere instrument, and he delights, when in public places or public conveyance, to shock the feminine ears around him with the utterance of his vocabulary of filth. He knows nothing and has learnt nothing but vice.

It is not strange that it should be so—that the American youth should be a monster, when we consider the influences to which his infancy and boyhood have been subjected. The tree takes the bent imparted to the twig. The parents are primarily ta blame. They allow their children to run wild, and are too much absorbed in money-snatching to watch over their offspring with a true parent's care. The child is the judge of the matter he reads, and the daily newspapers, with their almost daily reports of divorce cases, in all their modesty-destroying details, open the secrets of vice to him at an early age. The Sunday paper furnishes him with fictions which familiarize him with scenes of blood. The Illustrated journals, such as *Harper's*, present him imaginative pictures of the real tragedies which occur, and act upon his young imagination until, like young Gouldy, stung by a petty mortification, he plies the bloody axe on father, mother, brothers and sisters, and in his turn his counterfeit presentment is placed in the illustrated journal, that pictorial museum of the instruments of crime.

The Common School, where he is sent at an early age to keep him out of the way at home, is no weak agent in making him what he is. Therein he learns from his teacher barely sufficient to enable him to say that he can read and write, but not spell, and his schoolmates show him the art of Rowdyism-made-easy. Indeed we have seen cases where the Teacher took upon himself the onus of instruction in the latter branch. We have also seen how the principal of a Brooklyn School gave his pupils easy lessons in the science of Bribery and Corruption. In these schools every care is taken to develop the self-esteem of the youngster. He is brought before the public to give recitations, and deliver "orations," before he can correctly spell words of two syllables. He thus gets a hankering after publicity, which he must gratify in some manner, and he usually does so in an evil one, if no other is possible. Time-serving newspapers speak of the "eloquence" of the "young orator," "the able manner in which he treated his subject," "the wisdom of his views, which would have done credit to older heads," and such fulsome and injurious trash. How is it possible that, under such influences, the boy should not believe himself superior to both parents and teachers — the ne plus ultra of wisdom and enlightenment?

There are naturally many noble and truly manly traits in the national character, but they are stifled by the manner in which our children are brought up, and the pestilential influences to which they are exposed. The education they receive is not of the proper sort, nor is it sufficiently extended. *They do not know enough to know that they are ignorant.* Everything comprises to teach them pride and presumption. They will nowhere find a lesson of humility. Protestantism teaches them that once they come to the use of reason—if not before—they are competent to interpret the Holy Book, and just as able to discuss and decide points of belief as those who have received from God himself the authority to teach them.

The extended influence of the Catholic religion is the great want in the training of American youth. It would point out to them the extent of true independence, mark the limit of human wisdom, give them fixed principles and rules of conduct, destroy that unscrupulousness in attaining their ends, which is the inclined plane that facilitates their descent to crime, and overturn the idol, made after his own image, that each one of them worships.

The children of native born or foreign Catholic parents in this country—we mean of true, practical Catholics—who have been properly brought up, and in whose education Religion has not been divorced from profane knowledge, or made a special branch to be pursued separately instead of infusing its spirit through the system of instruction and sanctifying Knowledge, are among the finest specimens of the true man. Intelligent and modest, independent yet humble, self-asserting but not self-sufficient, open and fearless in the declaration of their opinions yet not impolitely so, they are an honor to the country that gave them birth. They are, indeed, the types of the true American. Few, indeed, they are, it is true, but the good are ever in the minority.

No one who has had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with both, will, we imagine, deny the superiority of truly Catholic Americans, whether so by birth or conversion, over their compatriots of the various sects or of no sect, in all that makes a man estimable and loveable. They are free from that overweening confidence in self which is one of the most repulsive traits in the national character. The Catholic religion can alone place the American nation among the first peoples of the earth in the path of moral elevation, as they are already among the first in the world in that of material greatness.

THE RELIGION OF THE REVOLVER AND ITS HIGH PRIEST.

THE public will remember that during the Sickles trial, the culprit, whom the jury declared to be a killer, not a murderer, was attended in the Court-room by an individual in black, claiming to be a minister of some sect or other, but who, it is said, was mistaken by most persons for a considerate bailiff, or a faithful *valet de Chambre*. This sable-suited personage, who, it was discovered, was a "clerical supernumerary," brought out to add to the theatrical effect of the defence, did not take his stand by the blood-stained man to whisper to him the commands of religion, to lead him to penitence for the fearful deed he had committed. The public Court-room was not the place for that, and it is hinted that the ecclesiastical "utility" never visited the prison where Sickles was confined. He appeared in public to give proof of his "sympathy" with the prisoner,—to show that he who dares to call himself a Minister of the Gospel, approved the bloody deed which Sickles had committed. He supplied the attempted biblical justification of the crime, which formed the greater portion of the absurd and immoral rigmarole that opened the defence. One would think that public opinion would drive this miscalled minister of the Gospel from the conspicuous post he occupied as a clerical justifier of the shedding of blood by the polluted hand of private vengeance—would scare him from making the sacred book a pretext for assassination. And so it would, if the public were not too selfish, or too cowardly, or too demoralized to have an opinion, or to make that opinion felt.

The supineness or egotism of the honest-thinking portion of the public naturally emboldened those who have lost all sense of morality or decency. Hence, we have had such disgraceful displays as the ovation to Sickles on his acquittal, the serenade to, and the speeches of his counsel. Those who know the tricks of politicians are well aware that a fifty dollar bill and unlimited rum can get up such demonstrations on the shortest notice. But simple-minded people are apt to look upon them as expressing the sentiments of the community in which they occur, and in foreign countries especially, they will be ascribed to the same origin. What an idea of the moral sentiment of the people of Washington the exhibition gotten up by a hired mob in the federal capital will give to the people of Europe!

But the affair was not permitted to culminate even there. Far as the hangers-on of Sickles went on that occasion it was determined to outrage decency still more by getting up a demonstration in favor of the "clerical supernumerary" and scriptural counsel for the prisoner. It was imagined to present him with a costly edition of the book which he perverts to such shameful purposes. It was not known who was the imaginer of this presentation, but we see by a communication in the Washington *Star* that a sister of the counsel who was so wonderfully assisted by the biblical knowledge of his clerical brother, was one of a pair of feminine sympathizers who drove round Washington city in a hack, with the large and costly Bible displayed on the front seat, and collected the subscriptions. So that the affair was got up in quite a family way. The farce took place on Thursday of last week in the parlor of Willard s Hotel. A considerable crowd attended, composed, according to the newspaper reporters, half of the guests of the house, assembled through curiosity, and the rest of the *Rev.* Mr. Haley's congregation. We can imagine what a bloody-minded set of individuals the members of that congregation must be, from the fact that no gathering of any of the sects will for a moment tolerate any preacher who does not exactly represent their views on all subjects, spiritual and temporal. The ladies did not present the book, so that we must presume they have some little shame left. A masculine who may be nameless, performed that part of the extravaganza, but the newspapers have not favored us with the text of his part. The tirade of the recipient we have, however, in its presumptuous and turgid entirety. Had he known that such a presentation was intended he would beg to be excused—to be allowed "to pursue his daily round of duties unobserved and unobtrusively"—as he did in the case which procured him the testimonial, we suppose. Were it possible he would wish to divide the book into many parts, and deliver a part to each one of the many of his brethren who, in the recent case, showed "by their words and deeds" that "human hearts beat beneath clerical robes" (nothing divine about them). This means, of course, that Mr. Haley is not the only one calling himself a Minister of the Gospel who inculcates the doctrine of private vengeance—who insists that he who is not without sin shall throw the first stone. He could not look upon the gift as "the reward of merit," and therein we must acknowledge he took a very correct view of the case. With characteristic and delightful humility he compared himself to the good Samaritan. If Sickles, instead of being a member of Congress, whose election was considered worth six thousand dollars by the Administration, were a poor and virtuous man, who really had honor to lose, and who slew the rich seducer of a wife, hitherto undebauched, we fear Mr. Haley would turn out to be a very base counterfeit Samaritan indeed. He would not be seen from day to day sitting by the prisoner's dock to lead astray the stupid jurymen by his clerical prestige.

The Reverend sympathizer with "killing," continues in the same humble strain to inform his congregation and the low-comedy ladies and gentlemen performing principal parts in the burlesque, that the Providence of Heaven has strangely (very strangely) protected his "ardent and impetuous temperament" (we hope he doesn't carry a Derringer) from mistakes. It strikes us that Heaven had very little to do with the part he acted, and that its inspiration was, to give it the most favorable origin possible, of the earth—earthy. The clerical *bouffe* wound up with a touch of the mock-heroic borrowed from the repertory of the Bowery Theatre in its palmy days: "The voyage of my life," said he, "has not always been on smooth seas with favoring winds; but should the tempests of misfortune ever again beat my naked head, and the hoarse winds of adversity howl around me, the last thing with which I will part, even to obtain bread for my child, shall be this Bible." The "howling winds of adversity" added to the "tempests of misfortune" must make quite an unpleasant storm for a "naked head" to be beaten with. How well the approving "A-a-a-a-h!" of the classic pit would come in after that tempestuous peroration.

It is well for Mr. Haley's congregation that they live in a land where law is a delusion and justice a myth. If their lot were cast in a country where justice was respected and law enforced, we should have misgivings as to the manner of their exit from this sublunary sphere; for, if they carried out the principles of their pastor in any well regulated community, they would thereby be brought to the foot of the gallows, if not higher up. But here they are safe, especially if they are influential politicians or have plethoric cash-boxes. We think they would do well to give a characteristic name to their gathering, and would beg to suggest for their adoption that of: "The Temple of the Holy Revolver," or the "Church of the divinely appointed Murderers."

CROWDED OUT.—As the pressure on our other pages has crowded our Dublin Correspondence therefrom, we give it a place on our editorial pages, and have, consequently, been obliged to defer editorial articles already in type.

A Lady Killer.—The time seems to be fast coming when men will shoot their neighbors for whistling, or their neighbors' daughters for playing the piano when they are out of sorts. There is nothing too trifling to warrant the shedding of blood. It does not require a great stretch of imagination to see with the mind's eye the day when an intelligent and impartial jury will return a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of men who revolverize awkward individuals who happen to tread on their corns. The ladies, from whom man takes the tone of his spirit, if we can believe what the poet says, seem determined to aid in hastening the arrival of the Millenium of Rowdyism and Crime. Our exchanges inform us that a Mrs. Rowland, of Manchester, near Pittsburgh, shot a man named Charles McTiermans, who was employed in building a house next to her residence, for treading on her flowers and strewing shavings about her premises. The shot took effect in the man's head, and Mrs. Rowland was held to bail. Of course she won't be punished.

And now the question which suggests itself to every feeling bosom is whether the male Rowland be still in the flesh, for if he be, Heaven help him! His is a hard lot we have no doubt. How the lady and mistress of that unfortunate lord and master must make the poor man jump. May good luck preserve us and all our friends from such a "horticultural wife." We hope that Mrs. Rowland has no children, for she would evidently blow their brains out if they didn't blow their noses, if they cried, squalled, or gave way to any of the other unpleasant weaknesses of childhood.

More Fillibusterism.—The Quaker City, which arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., brought the news that a fillibuster expedition against Cuba had failed. The brig *African* from New York, having on board thirty five fillibusters, two hundred and forty guns and a quantity of war munitions, arrived at Port au Prince on the 12th ult., having failed to land her disreputable cargo at Nuevas Grandes, in the Island of Cuba. The Spanish Consul in Hayti had notified General Concha of their arrival and a war steamer was dispatched to capture them. We sincerely hope the Spanish authorities will succeed in laying hands on them, and that they will make them pay the penalty of their outrageous infringement of international law. This new attempt cannot fail to help along the project for the purchase of Cuba.

Executive Eccentricities.—Judge O'Flynn, the only person of Irish birth in the West, who has held any position of importance under the present administration, was last week dismissed from the office of Postmaster of Detroit, Michigan. *Per contra*, Chevalier Wykoff, a well known and useless adventurer, and Secchi de Casali, of anti-Popery notoriety, publisher of the *Crusader*, a Gavazzi sheet, and the organ of the Italian Zany during his stay in the country, have recently been gazetted as recipients of Executive bounty. It is even reported that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in the fast declining days of his moral and political turpitude, is to be sent to Paris as the representative of this Republic! Temporary denizens of Sing Sing and the Penitentiary, who have "political aspirations" and characters sufficiently bad, should lose no time in applying for promotion.

Rather Incisive.—The following appears in the "personal" column of our daily cotemporary, the N. Y. *Tribune*:

The report that the Hon. D. E. Sickles is to lecture before the Bible Society and the Magdalen Association is incorrect.

What a keen price of satire on the avowed sentiments of certain Pharisaical classes in our community, is contained in those few lines!

The London *Rambler* has, we learn from our foreign files, passed into the hands of Dr. Newman, under whose care the May number will appear.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sheriff of Kerry distinguishes himself.—Important Catholic meeting in Tralee.—Rather premature.—Application to the Queen's Bench to admit the Cork and Kerry "Phœnix prisoners" to bail.—The Poor Law Commissioners run a tilt against the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., Galway.—The late Election.—Making things pleasant.

Dublin, April 22d, 1859.

It seems that important personage, the High Sheriff of the Kingdom of Kerry, (name unknown in these parts,) has refused to comply with the requisition of the Bishop of Kerry, the Catholic clergy, and more than two-thirds of the Catholic inhabitants of the surrounding county, calling on him to convene a meeting of the county for the purpose of enabling the requisitionists to protest publicly against the system recently pursued, unblushingly, by the officers of the government in Ireland, at the trials of the young men in Kerry for "treason-felony," in setting aside and declining to swear as jurors every Catholic, no matter what his position or character, who presented himself on that occasion. The Sheriff of Kerry need not, if he didn't choose, identify himself in the least degree with the movement—all he was required to do was to call the meeting, to sit in his chair, and sleep in it if he pleased, to put the resolutions, and declare them carried or the contrary, and to preserve order. It would not be necessary for him to say a single word for or against the movement; probably he would find it somewhat difficult to do so if he were required. This little incident, however, shows the sort of men who are, for the most part, placed in such responsible positions in this country, and with what fearless impartiality they act as between the government and the people. I dare say his high mightiness of Kerry was under the pleasing impression when he threw aside, without his signature, the requisition of the clergy and the people of his county, that he would be invited to partake of a family dinner with Queen Victoria, and made a Knight of the Garter, at least, or have the Grand Cross of the Queen pinned on his breast by the hands of royalty, for this signal act of determination, when surrounded by the enemy. Unfortunately for himself and for his patron's he never made a greater mistake (as he has probably discovered by this time) than he did in refusing to call the meeting, for the cry has already gone forth that the people have no fair play, and there can be no doubt that this proceeding of the Kerry Sheriff will operate most detrimentally on the supporters of the Government at the approaching elections. But the meeting was held nevertheless in Kerry, and didn't in the slightest degree suffer by the absence of the important High Sheriff from the chair, which, very likely, surprised that individual considerably. The meeting was held in the Corn Market of Tralee, a spacious building which was filled to excess by persons of all ranks, and the chair was occupied by James O'Connell, Esq., of Lakeview, the only surviving brother of the Liberator. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the exclusion of Catholics from juries as an insult to their creed and an attempt to revive the penal laws, and that such a system was dangerous to the peace and adverse to the improvement of the country. The speeches which were delivered were very eloquent and spirited, and the conduct of her Majesty's unpicturesque, Irish Attorney-General at the late Tralee trials, was denounced in a manner that the Rt. Hon. gentleman won't forget in a hurry. The principal speakers were the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry; Daniel O'Connell, M.P.; The O'Donohoe, M.P. for county Tipperary; Denis Shine Lalor, J.P.; J. M. Bernard, D.L.; Thomas Galway, J.P., &c., &c. A petition to Parliament was resolved on praying that measures might be taken to prevent a recurrence of a practice so insulting to Catholics. The matter will form a prominent subject for debate in the new Parliament. Somebody shall certainly come to grief on the head of it.

The Lords Justices of Ireland, like thrifty men have taken advantage of the fortunate circumstance of the presence in town of a number of Protestant Bishops attending the "mad meetings," to direct by an order in council that these Divines shall employ their brains for the remainder of this month in preparing a form of prayer of thanksgiving for the subjugation of the rebellion in India; and they have further directed that the effusion shall be read at all the Protestant churches on the 1st of May. With all respect for the Lords Justices of Ireland it would seem, to use a homely expression, that their lordships are counting their chickens before the birds have been hatched; for, if I mistake not, there is such an individual as Tantia Topee at large, that those formidable personages, Feroze Shah and Ado Sahib still make war on the English, and that the Begum and Ranee still stalk about with 10,000 men at their backs. First catch your rebels and then give thanks, would seem to be a reasonable suggestion to the Lords Justices of Ireland.

An application was this week made to the Court of Queen's Bench to admit to bail until next assizes the young men confined in the gaols of Cork and Tralee, on a charge of "treason-felony." The Attorney-General, of course, resisted the motion with all the law he could make available for the occasion, in the face of the fact that it was at his instance the trials were postponed at the last assizes. The arguments of counsel for and against the application occupied two days, and at its conclusion the court intimated that it would take time to consider before giving judgment.

The Poor Law Commissioners, who have quite distinguished themselves of late by their energetic and unceasing exertions to make the Roman Catholic Chaplains under their control as unhappy as possible, have recently girt up their official loins for the purpose of "smashing" the Rev. Peter Daly, parish priest of Galway, whose name is so well known in connection with the establishment of the "Lever Line," who has had the temerity to stand on his rights and take issue with them. It appears these Commissioners having taken a dislike to the Rev. Mr. Daly for some reason or another, or more probably for no reason at all, but simply because it came to the Rev. gentleman's turn to be plucked up by "the Board," removed him from the office of Catholic Chaplain of the Galway Union in January last. The Guardians, however, by a majority of 16 to 2, passed a resolution to the effect, that as the Commissioners had disregarded the repeatedly expressed unanimous opinion of the Board in reference to the removal of their respected Chaplain, they requested the gentleman to continue his official connection with the House as Chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Daly, thereupon, wrote a short letter to the Commissioners, saying that he would continue to act as Chaplain, as the Guardians desired, and declaring his determination to sustain the rights of his parish and station against the tyranny that would attempt to degrade him. The wrath of the Commissioners which had been simmering angrily for some time about the matter, now boiled fairly over. They desired that proceedings in Equity shall be taken against the Guardians, who agreed to pay a quarter's salary to the Rev. Mr. Daly after they desired his removal, and proceedings at law against the Rev. gentleman himself for "illegally usurping the office of Chaplain, and illegally receiving and appropriating the emoluments of the office." Bless us, what a formidable indictment against a poor priest! However, the Rev. Mr. Daly, who is made of sterner stuff than the Commissioners imagine, is not to be frightened by these bugbear proceedings at law and in equity; for when informed of them he declared that as long as the Guardians chose to continue on their books the resolution calling on him to act as Chaplain, no tyranny or law should prevent him from doing his duty as a Catholic priest.

At the last meeting of the liberal electors of the city, Mr. Francis William Brady, son of the ex-Chancellor, presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the city on liberal principles. Mr. Brady, who is a Protestant Barrister, contested the city at the last general election in conjunction with Alderman Reynolds, with Messrs. Grogan and Vance, the present Tory members, who won the day. Mr. Brady, who was the only person who offered to contest the city on liberal principles, was adopted by the meeting, which pledged itself to support him. Messrs. Grogan and Vance are again in the field.

The Government has appointed a wooden-headed Barrister with the appropriate name of Dobbs to be a Judge of the Landed Estates Court, with the tidy salary of £8,500 a year, in the room of the late Judge Martley, whereupon Mr. Robinson, Law Adviser to the Castle, got into the "sulks" because he didn't get the place, and threatened to sever his connection with the Government. In justice to the Government it must be admitted that Mr. Dobbs' recommendations were very strong indeed, for he always voted against the Maynooth Grant, and has a proper abhorrence of "Popery." Of course no person, except some sentimental theorist, is of opinion that it is at all necessary for Mr. Dobbs to know his business. The Government was fortunately saved from the serious consequences of incurring the enmity of the gentleman who furnished law to the Irish Executive, by an obliging old gentleman named Hutton, who was Assistant Barrister for the county of Roscommon, who very opportunely "shuffled off his mortal coil" two days ago. The place thus vacated by the deceased Hutton has been conferred on the indignant Robinson, who has consented to shake hands with the Government and be friends again. Mr. Vance, a brother of one of the Tory members for the city, has been appointed Law Adviser to the Castle in the place of Robinson, so that all things have been thus made nice and square to the satisfaction of all parties. Dubliner.

General Nye's Successor.—In the proceedings of the Cobweb Club, as reported for the *Sunday Times*, we find the following lines concerning the successor of the gentleman who suffered so much from being "Irish-ridden from Hell-gate to Harlem:"

How odd that army titles high
Should have for men such strong attraction!
Retirement now, of General Nye,
Gives room for *General Satisfaction!*

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."—This steamer has arrived at Quebec with three days later news. The prophecies of the war prospects were not fulfilled up to the 27th ult. Consols had received a heavy fall, and cotton had declined one-eighth.

Strange.—Washington correspondents write that there is no authority for the statement that Lord Lyons is to be recalled in the event of a change of ministry in England, and that any movement to reinstate Lord Napier in his place would be repulsed by the President. How did the darling of the flunkies, the idol of the *demi-monde*, the feted, addressed, caressed, and balled (on tick) diplomatist, offend the Head of the Executive? Are native debauchees alone tolerated by Mr. Buchanan?

Catholic Library Association.—We understand the above society will hold their anniversary at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. It is expected that addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Manahan, Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Dr. Huntington, and others.

We have had several complaints lately from subscribers about the non-arrival of the Tablet to all of whom we say: Its non-arrival in due season is not caused by any neglect in this office, as particular pains are taken both in writing the slips and wrappers, and in mailing the papers. Every package is examined before it leaves the office. The fault must be in the Post-office arrangements. Subscribers should always, when calling for their paper, give its name. Persons failing to receive their papers regularly should inform us, and we will endeavor to have the evil remedied.

Back Numbers of the Tablet.—Any of our new subscribers wishing back numbers of the Tablet, containing the History of Ireland and the Confederate Chieftains, can have them, from the first of February—the January edition is completely exhausted. Orders should be sent in at once as we have but a small quantity on hand, and first come, &c. Subscribers who have lost or mislaid any of the back numbers will be supplied gratis.

The attention of Schools, Academies, Colleges and Religious Institutions, is respectfully called to our Catalogue of Premiums on the 16th page of the Tablet, in addition to which we have a large assortment of all the Catholic publications of this country, with the principal publications of England and Ireland, suitable for premiums. A liberal discount will be allowed to Educational Institutions.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

New Books for Sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.:

The Peninsular War, by Napier	$2 50
Spiritual Conferences, by Father Faber	0 75
The Invasion; A Tale of Ireland, by Gerald Griffin	1 00
The Life of Francis de Sales	0 63
The Month of June	0 25
The Wonderful Doctor, paper	0 15
Lucy Lambert	0 15
Isabella; or, The Heroine of Algiers	0 15

Now Ready—"The Life of St. Francis de Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva," by Robert Ormsby. Price, cloth, 63 cents.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,
Publishers.

A fine toned organ, with six stops, for $400, can be seen at P. Lynch's Pianoforte Warerooms, 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Michael Phelan, will call on our Subscribers this and following weeks in Saratoga Springs, Balston Spa, Lansingburgh, Cohoes, Schenectady, Troy, &c., collecting and canvassing for the Tablet. We hope our friends in those places will be ready to pay their accounts, and aid Mr. Phelan in getting new subscribers.

Mr. W. G. Comerford will visit Blairesville, Johnstown, Altona, Harrisburgh, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., canvassing and collecting for the Tablet.

Mr. M. Falvey will visit Columbus, Zanesville, and towns in Perry County, Ohio, next week, canvassing for the Tablet.

NEW AGENTS

Glens Falls & Sandy Hill, N.Y.	E. Bannon.
Watertown,	" Morgan Galvin.
Trumansburg,	" M. Sarsfield.
East Constable,	" P. Conway.
Rome,	" James Lanigan,
Mineral Point, Wis	Daniel Rowal.
East Rush Creek, Ohio	Daniel O'Hara.
Burlington, Vt	James Hayes.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, C. E., on Friday, April 29, Mrs. J. Sadlier, of a son.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 26, at the Mansion House, Mr. Thomas Masterson, late of the firm of Taaffee, McCahill & Co., San Francisco, aged 80 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

His remains were taken to St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, where a Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of his soul.

Literature.

Brownson's Quarterly Review. New York Series. No XIV. April. 1859. New York: E. Dunigan & Brother, [J. B. Kirker.]

The April number of our American Catholic Quarterly has been the recipient of an almost universal broadside from our cotemporaries of the Catholic Press throughout the country, and the distinguished Reviewer may consider himself as one of the best abused Catholics among us. Never was Reviewer more reviewed. All of our cotemporaries, however, are not equally wise and cool in their attacks on the *Review*, but fire off a great amount of random shots in their anxiety to hit it somewhere. One writer accuses Doctor Brownson of making the subject of a late interesting lecture the topic of conversation at a meeting of the Club. It would certainly be difficult to surpass this objection in puerility. When a man has ideas or opinions in which he firmly believes, and the propagation of which he considers to be conducive to the welfare of his fellows, is he not justified—nay, is he not bound in conscience to employ every means in his power to give them publicity—voice and pen, lecture-room and publication? Another objection was that the members of the Club were the creatures of the Reviewer's imagination and not real personages!

In the first conversation of the present issue, Father John, who is generally looked upon as the exponent of the Reviewer's opinions, in order to prevent future misrepresentation, or, to speak more correctly, misapprehension, explains the design of the Club, and defines its position on certain vexed questions on which the totality, we believe, of the Catholic Press differs with the editor of the *Review*. For the benefit of those of our co-religionists who may see the opinions of the intellectual, though fictitious assembly, only as they are exhibited by the critics of the various journals, we will set them forth as exactly as we can. And first as to the design and scope of the Club. The conversations are designed to stimulate thought and mature opinion, not to express thoughts and opinions already matured. The purpose of the Club is to *examine*, rather than to *settle* questions. There is no presumption on its part to tell the public what it must think, or what it ought to think; its only aim was to make it think. As to the Common School question on which the *Review* is deemed to be unsound, and on which we hold opinions opposed to its views, as the columns of the Tablet show, it does not pretend that those institutions, as they are managed, can meet the views and wants of Catholics with regard to education. In consideration of their perversion to sectarian purposes, the Reviewer, in the character of Father John, considers it necessary, wherever we have the ability, to establish separate schools of our own. While objecting to the management of the schools, he considers the system on which they are based as the best ever devised. If the community were Catholic the public schools would be all that Catholics could desire. We do not agree with the Reviewer in this. If the community were Catholic the most terrible evil of the common schools would indeed be uprooted, but many serious modifications should be made in the system before it would be all that could be desired. Politics should be driven from the precincts of the schools; nepotism should be expelled from them, and to do this would shake the very basis of the system. As this country is one of those days to become Catholic, the Reviewer thinks it poor policy to pull down to-day what it may cost us much labor and expense to build up to-morrow. He seems to forget that they are indeed among the greatest obstacles to the realization of that conversion, and that the longer they are allowed to go on in their work of perversion by insidious as well as by violent means, (witness the Eliot school outrage,) the longer will that consummation be delayed. Before it arrives we will have plenty of time to imagine and mature a far better school system than the public one.

The Editor of the *Review* is severe on the Catholic Press for its appreciations of the Count de Montalembert, whose cause he has taken up with a zeal, the suddenness and intensity of which we are, as yet, unable to understand. The Count has a large place in the present number, and turns up in more articles than one. The critical stylus is laid down whenever he appears, and a pen, dipped in honey, taken up to portray his perfections. The contrary is the case when Louis Veuillot is taken in hand. Montalembert was defending the Catholic cause, says the Reviewer, when the Editor of the *Univers* was "spouting infidelity, or writing obscene novels." We think that, in making the last charge, the Reviewer's pen betrayed him into a most unjust accusation—for the pen is often a perfidious servitor. We have seen numerous extracts from the novels written by M. Veuillot in his youth—extracts made, too, by his declared enemies, and with the design of injuring him—and there was not a line which his direst foe could exaggerate into "obscenity." Besides, the question is not what he said or wrote years ago, but what he says and writes now. We are not of those who regard M. Veuillot as a "lay-pope" in the Old World, nor Dr. Brownson as a "lay-pope" in the New, and as the Doctor protests against M. Veuillot's binding Catholicity to Absolutism, so we object to its being tied to Constitutionalism, or any other governmental form, by Dr. Brownson or Count de Montalembert. We hope that it may never be consistent with the "character" of the Catholic Press to give the Reviewer an opportunity of testing its "influence."

In the contrast between what the Reviewer calls the Germanic and the Latin orders of civilization, many thought they could recognize a new song to a very old tune. By these terms, he seems to us to mean absolute or centralized forms of government and representative ones. The names may not be well chosen, and there would be some difficulty in proving them to be historically correct. We cannot enter into the question here, for to refute Dr. Brownson's theory would take as many pages as it did to build it up.

Besides the "Church and the Revolution," and "Politics at Home and Abroad" in which the topics we have above alluded to are treated, the April number contains a clear and impartial article on the Mortara Case, some excellent hints on the manner of conducting religious controversy and "Pere Felix on Progress." The *Review* certainly has accomplished its design of stimulating thought, for the articles in the present number, though there are some of them more ingenious than correct, are, it must be confessed, intensely suggestive. Infallibility is not a human attribute, nor does the *Review* make any pretensions to it. Those who review the *Review* should not be more presumptuous.

Spiritual Conferences By Frederick William Faber. D.D., Author of "All for Jesus" "Growth in Holiness," &c., &c. Published with the approbation of the Archbishop of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 182 Baltimore street. 1859. For sale by Sadlier & Co.

The book now before us displays an intimate knowledge of humanity; it speaks to the heart and to the understanding of every man; it does more, it tells him how to overcome his weaknesses, how to guard against the common evils of every day life.

The work is divided into several chapters or discourses on different topics: "Kindness," "Death," "Self-deceit," "Why so little comes of Frequent Confession," "Weariness in Well Doing," "Taking Scandal," &c., all of which are very suggestive. No one can read this book without finding some portion that exactly suits his condition, and which speaks home truths to him. Is he addicted to self-deceit—is he kind—is he passionate—in fact every disposition will find its case treated therein. We extract a short paragraph from the chapter on kindness:

"Weak and full of wants as we are ourselves, we must make up our minds, or rather take heart, to do some little good to this poor world while we are in it. Kind words are our chief implements for this work. A kind-worded man is a genial man; and geniality is power. Nothing sets wrong right so soon as geniality. There are a thousand things to be reformed, and no reformation succeeds unless it be genial. No one was ever corrected by a sarcasm; crushed, perhaps, if the sarcasm was clever enough,—but drawn nearer to God, never. Men want to advocate changes, it may be in politics, or in science, or in philosophy, or in literature, or perhaps in the working of the Church. They give lectures, they write books, they start reviews, they found schools to propagate their views, they coalesce in associations, they collect money, they move reforms in public meetings, and all to further their peculiar ideas. They are unsuccessful. From being unsuccessful themselves, they become unsympathetic with others. From this comes narrowness of mind. Their very talents are deteriorated. The next step is to be snappish, then bitter, then eccentric, then rude. After that they abuse people for not taking their advice; and, last of all, their impotence, like that of all angry prophets, ends in the shrillness of a scream. Why they scream is not so obvious. Perhaps for their own relief. It is the frenzy of the disregarded sibyl. All this comes of their not being genial. Without geniality no solid reform was ever made yet. But if there are a thousand things to reform in the world, there are tens of thousands of people to convert. Satire will not convert men. Hell threatened very kindly is more persuasive than a biting truth about a man's false position. The fact is, geniality is the best controversy. The genial man is the only successful man. Nothing can be done for God without geniality. More plans fail for the want of that than for the want of anything else. A genial man is both an apostle and an evangelist: an apostle, because he brings men to Christ; an evangelist, because he portrays Christ to men."

The chapter on Self-deceit is also very truthful. "Self-deceit," he says, "increases with our age." It is an inevitable growth, and simplicity is the only thing which is fatal to self-deceit. If we would be perfectly simple we would inflict a mortal wound on the monster. From the remedies from "Self-deceit" we quote the following paragraph:

"But above all things let us beware of one grand error. It is that of thinking, from the delusions and entanglements of the spiritual life, that God is as it were insidious, that He beguiles us into committing ourselves and then stands by His bargains regardless of our infirmity. There is often an appearance of this in some of the complicated situations in which an almost inevitable self-deceit has placed us. Sometimes there comes a complication in the spiritual life, which looks like the end of the world, so hopeless is it. It may affect our outward life, if we are placed in charges of great responsibility. It looks like the end of the world; or is it a possibility of madness? Self-deceit is in some way or other concerned with it, we may be sure. We must therefore cultivate confidence in God as a most special remedy. We must cultivate it as a habit of mind, as well as an emotion of the heart. God never wishes to entrap us or take us at a disadvantage. Yet, in fighting against self-deceit, it is perhaps the most distressing of our temptations to think thus unworthily of the straightforwardness of God's paternal love."

"Why so little comes of Frequent Confession" is the title of another chapter, which we would recommend to be generally read. At the commencement of this discourse the Author lays down his text, which is: "Holiness depends less upon what we do than upon how we do it." That our future happiness does not always depend upon the amount of good deeds we do, but upon how and in what spirit we do them. "Hence," he says, "the saints were men of few actions and few devotions. Their power was love, their touchstone pure intetion." Speaking on the same subject he enumerates several causes why people go to confession often and are not better Christians:

"The conclusion seems to be that we do not habitually go to confession looking simply, and exclusively to God. The consequence is that very little, comparatively speaking, comes of our frequent confession,—so litte that we can bear its littleness no longer, and are determined there shall be a change. The advice, then, is to do fewer things, and do them better, taking more pains with our purity of intention. Do we not often ask ourselves why so few souls are perfect? Surely the answer is: that they are kept back by many things, but by few things so much as by the too great number of their prayers and spiritual exercises. They do too much to do it well. Their life treads on its own heels all the day long. They are so pressed by all they have taken upon themselves, that they get into a hurry, and so raise a dust as they go; and this dust hinders them from seeing God."

The Harp; An Irish Catholic Monthly Magazine. Joseph Roche, 36 Cook street, Cork. Nos. 1 and 2. March and April, 1859.

Two numbers of this periodical now lie before us, and fully justify our conception of what an Irish Monthly Magazine should be. The articles are well written, national, and on good subjects, three features, it will be admitted, which should win for it support, not alone at the hands of the citizens of Cork, but also of the inhabitants of every city, town, and village in Ireland. The account of the battle of the Boyne, in the first number, conveys to the mind of the reader a clearer and more definite idea of the dispositions and evolutions of the contending armies, on that memorable 1st of July, 1690, than anything we remember to have previously read on the same subject. The details of the first siege of Limerick, as well as the incidents connected therewith, in the second number, are equally unexceptionable. Both articles evidently appear to have been penned by the same hand.

An interesting paper on the life of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Abbot of Glendalough, and Archbishop of Dublin, also appears in the second number, and, we are happy to add, fully justifies the exalted opinion which his countrymen have ever entertained of the religious zeal, blended with the most consistent devotion to country, which so peculiarly characterized this "father of his country," as Irish writers of succeeding centuries loved to call him, traits which are at all times to be revered in an ecclesiastic, but at no period more highly than when his country writhes in the grasp of an unrelenting and merciless oppressor. In conclusion, we should not omit to state that the *Harp* contains a variety of poetical effusions, all of them possessing decided merit, and some from the pens of well known literary celebrities.

The Irish Melodies by Thomas Moore; with Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stephenson. New York: Harper & Mason. 1859.

We are indebted to the publishers for the first number of their new American edition of Moore's Melodies with Stephenson's Arrangement. Of the Melodies it is unnecessary to speak. As long as love, joy, patriotism, and sorrow hold sway over human hearts, and find exponents in the harmonious numbers of lyric poetry, so long will Moore's name and fame be familiar as household words. We are, however, glad to usher in this new edition of our best Irish airs, for it must be confessed that a great many errors and omissions are perceptible in those hitherto published in this country. This work, when completed, will consist of thirty-two parts, each part costing 25 cents, and containing twelve pages of music. We trust it will find a rapid and widely diffused circulation.

Mr. P. F. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, announces for publication in a few days *The Month of June*, being Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day in the month of June.

[For the N. Y. Tablet.]

REMEMBRANCE.

TO S. A. D. S.

Oh! friend of unforgotten years!—of years too swiftly flown,
I do not weep to wander forth in Memory's haunts alone;
I know it was a Heavenly voice allured thee from my side,
Where none could weigh with me that loss except my Angel Guide.

Thou from the false world's promises, its pleasures and renown,
To meekly bear the life-long cross that leadeth to a crown:
And *I* 'mid life's sequestered vales, yet with my lot of care,—
Sustained, perchance, by hands like thine, upheld for me in prayer.

'Twas a dark scene—and yet how bright!—when first our pathways met,
And where our spirits mutely pledged the faith that binds us yet;
As links of some dissevered chain from distant regions brought,
Or fragments of a melody,—thought answered unto thought.

"Even as twin flowers beneath one breeze," we bowed to higher thought,
Or bent in pity at one call, when needy worth besought:
And when the grand *Te Deum* thrilled each awed and thoughtful breast,
Did not the sudden gush of tears a kindred grief attest?

Care left no shadow on our brows nor chilled the guileless mirth
That marked our converse o'er the hills or by the evening hearth;
Yet there were moments dearer prized and hours more deeply blest,
That found us in the House of Prayer upon the Day of Rest.

I said there were no tears to-day, that scenes like these were o'er,—
That time had robbed us of the joys it never can restore;
Whilst we are pilgrims striving both for one immortal shrine,
'Twere vain upon the desert way for fading flowers to pine.

Yet as our footsteps onward move I can but grieve to see
The space between grow wider still that severs me from thee;—
That kindly words grow faint and rare and come with aspect strange:—
What is it, oh, my early friend! hath wrought this mournful change?

If thou wert near I still might bid the shades of care depart,
And bless the sunshine that of old illumed thy gentle heart,
Oh! tell me not that Eden's ban had spared that holy tie,—
That Friendship lives upon the earth if such as *ours* may die!

Marie.

WHEN FILLED WITH THOUGHTS OF LIFE'S YOUNG DAY.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

When filled with thoughts of life's young day,
Alone in distant climes we roam,
And year on year has roll'd away,
Since last we view'd our own dear home,
Oh then at evening's silent hour
In chamber lone or moonlight bow'r,
How sad on memory's listening ear,
Come long lost voices sounding near;
Like the wild chime of village bells
Heard far away in mountain dells.

But oh! for him let kind hearts grieve,
His term of youth and exile o'er,
Who sees in life's declining eve
With alter'd eyes his native shore!
With aching heart and weary brain,
Who treads those lonesome scenes again!
And backward views these sunny hours
When first he knew those ruin'd bow'rs,
And hears in every passing gale
Some best affection's dying wail.

Oh, say, what spell of power serene
Can cheer that hour of sharpest pain,
And turn to peace the anguish keen,
That deeplier wounds because in vain?
'Tis not the thought of glory won,
Of hoarded gold or pleasures gone,
But one bright course, from earliest youth,
Of changeless faith—unbroken truth,
These turn to gold, the vapors dun,
That close on life's descending sun.

ROBED IN WHITE.

The morning sun beamed brightly o'er the dear old mount; crowds were assembled to witness the closing scenes of the scholastic year. Fairy-like strains of music were wafted through its spacious halls, and the smile of Heaven seemed to rest upon the fair young girls as they knelt to receive their precious premiums from the Archbishop's hands.

The exercises were nearly concluded when a beautiful girl, clad in a robe of snowy whiteness, came before the audience, and, with graceful self-possession, recited in clear sweet tones a poem of unusual beauty.

There was a sudden stillness, naught was heard but the voice of the speaker, and as she concluded a storm of applause burst forth. As elated with her triumph and the excitement of the moment, her cheek flushed, her eye beaming with unusual brilliancy, she returned to her seat. I thought I had never seen her look so fascinating; and well I remember how, that moment, my fancy pictured a bright and happy future for her.

The sad notes of the farewell, sung by the sorrowing hearts of the young graduates about to leave that home, where the happiest, and, perhaps, the holiest days of their life were spent, were still ringing in my ear, and memories of the many little sunbeams of happiness which had gladdened the past year were gliding through my mind, when I was aroused from my revery by the voice of the young speaker.

"Ah, Maggie," said I, "allow me to congratula e you on your triumph this morning."

"Triumph," she repeated, almost bitterly; "no, no, Grace, it is not such to me. Had I friends to smile kindly upon me as you have, then for their sake would I feel pleased, but to me it seems a mockery."

"You are very foolish to cherish such fancies," said I; "young, gifted, blessed with at least *one* true friend, I cannot conceive why you are not really happy. Let me tell you, Maggie, you ought to be a Catholic—you feel a longing for something to fill a void in your heart—believe me it is religion alone can soothe you."

"No, Grace, I will never be a Catholic; were I so inclined the influence by which I am surrounded would deter me," she said sadly.

"Where there is a will there is a way—yes, indeed, Maggie, it is my firm belief that in less than two years you will be a Catholic—and I almost venture to say a religeuse," said I, half in earnest.

She laughed, and declared my prophecy would never be fulfilled.

On that day she left school forever—and a few weeks after I read the announcement of her marriage in the morning paper—I was really pleased; for I felt that her heart, which had so long mourned for kindred ties, had at last found earthly happiness. But oh! how short-lived—a few short months and the billows drooped lowly o'er her narrow grave, and the night winds sang a mournful requiem over the spirit that had flown.

What a sermon on the instability of life—what a reflection for the contemplative mind.

Yes, she was dead. Oh! death why chosest thou the frail and weak—the innocent—the guileless—hast thou no mercy—feelest thou no remorse? Canst thou not spare the young and beautful? Haste, haste thee back, thou must not rob our priceless treasures.

A school girl clad in spotless white—fit emblem of her mind—a bride around whose luxuriant tresses the snowy bridal veil was entwined—a corpse—arrayed in garments, which mocked the death-like pallor of her face—all in one short year.

Oh! Almighty God, grant that we may profit by this salutary lesson—teach us the unreality of earthly hopes—that, on the awful day when our spirit will wing its flight from this transient world, we may stand before Thee clad in robes of heavenly purity, there ever to enjoy with Thee a blessed eternity, and sing Thy praises for ever more. ALOYSIA.

OUR VERMONT CORRESPONDENCE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 28th, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

DEAR TABLET:—The holy season of Lent has just passed by. To some it may appear very long, but to the good Catholic forty days of fasting and prayer are but seemingly too short. The Lenten lectures which were given by our good Bishop and Priests were not entirely lost, as could be seen from the number of communicants who approached the holy sacraments, both on Holy Thursday and Easter Sunday. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated on Easter Sunday, after which the Papal benediction was given by the Bishop.

In a former letter to the TABLET I had occasion to speak about the acting of a dialogue, by four of the convent children, on Christmas Day, at which time I expressed the opinion that nothing would satisfy the hearers but a repetition of the same at a future day. That day came, and although not hearing the same one, we were pleased to listen to one more appropriate to the present occasion. The subject was "Easter." The young misses who performed this rich treat acted in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the good Sister Emily, who prepared them for the occasion. I cannot omit to mention the names of those little children who took part in this beautiful exercise. Misses Bridget Cashen, Louisa Cushman, Mary Baker, and Catherine Quirk were the four who spoke this dialogue. It was a little too long, which I considered to be its only fault. The delivery I think occupied nearly an hour. The Bishop has promised that those exercises will be continued, so as to have about four every year.

Waugh's magnificent panorama of Italy was exhibited in Burlington last week, and attracted no little attention. The gentlemanly proprietor, Major Felch, tendered a polite invitation to the Catholic clergy and children of Burlington to see this superb painting, which was gracefully accepted. The Catholic children, headed by the priests, marched in procession around the public square. What a beautiful sight to behold this little army, to the number of four-hundred or upwards, marching triumphantly not to the gates of Rome, but to the Town-hall, to see a representation of what they long heard of,—the Church of St. Peter.

Mr. Michael Phelan, the agent for the TABLET, made us a short visit last week, and owing to the dulness of the times, I at first expressed the opinion that his visit would be useless to himself, but before he left I felt convinced that the TABLET only requires to be known. I was surprised at the large list of subscribers which he procured. It is enough to say that McGee writes for the TABLET, and that Mrs. Sadlier contributes also. Another visit from Mr. Phelan will be received with a *cead mille failthe* from the many friends whose acquaintance he formed while among us.

The TABLET is a very valuable companion for the long evenings, and by pursuing the course heretofore marked out, it will ere long be found occupying the principal place in the family circle.

The times are very dull here at present, the weather is rather cold, which causes a late spring. This is no country for a laboring man, as there are more men than work. The only class of men who are in a fair way of doing well are the farmers, although the present generation of that class are not likely to have much comfort in their old age, but they are making homes for the young generation who are most likely to reap the harvest which was sown by their forefathers.

Yours, BETA.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

What the members of Parliament and the people think of the dissolution —Unlimited beer in prospection.—How will the Irish vote?—Parliamentary proceedings.—The ministerial explanation with regard to foreign affairs.—The prorogation and dissolution.—Disraeli as yet refuses to name the day.—The ballot.—Mr. Berkeley's motion for its introduction —Lord John Russell opposes it, and thinks it would do some harm, but not much.—Palmerston clearly and emphatically denounces it.—Returns regarding North American Postal Communication — The Galway Line.— Thanks voted to Lord Clyde.—New peerages.—Letter from the Duke of Norfolk, &c.—Mary Ann Donovan and Lord Mayor Wise.—Conversion.

LONDON, April 15th, 1859.

The opponents of the Ministry are greatly hurt by the determination to dissolve Parliament. Many of them know that they have sat their last in the House of Commons, and those who have some prospect of being re-elected are put out about the unexpected expense entailed upon them by an election. The Liberal organs affect to look upon the dissolution as little less than treason, and are sorely exercised at the idea that the country will be thrown into commotion, and trade interfered with by the general election. The people, however,—the real people,—rather like the idea of a general kick-up, particularly in the provincial towns. An election is the only substitute they have for a carnival—and they certainly indulge in excesses in the line of intoxication, which were never seen at any carnival. They now see visions of unlimited beer and feasting at the member's expense for a limited period.

What are the Irish voters *en masse* to do, is a question that is repeatedly asked, and I must allow that their position is a puzzling one. Can they vote for the Ministry whose officials in Ireland have so disgracefully conducted the government of that country—who have openly favored Orangeism, and acted so shameful a part in the absurd Phœnix business? Can they vote for Palmerston, the awful dodger, who would abuse them with vain promises, and inaugurate a system of foreign policy which they, as Catholics, should oppose with all their might? Can they vote for Lord John Russell, the author of the Durham letter, and the infamous Ecclesiastical Titles Bill? They will vote, most probably, for men, not ministers or particular premiers, for individuals distinguished by local position or influence. For my part, were I voting in Ireland at the next election, I would consider myself justified in voting for a ministerial candidate, as George Bowyer and other distinguished Catholics voted with the Ministry on the division. I would ignore for the moment the iniquities of the Napier-Whiteside crew, and all their shameful acts, since they have been in power, and vote for the foreign policy of the Derby government and its reform measure, which is a good one and an improvement. Whichever of the three parties get into power, Ireland will not lose any persecution—even Mr. Bright robbed her in his Reform Bill—is it not better then to keep out those who, while they will do no good at home, may do no infinite mischief abroad?

The ministerial statement as to the present position of the Franco-Sardinian intrigue has been postponed for the second time, and is now promised for Monday next. In accordance with the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston postponed his remarks on foreign affairs. Though sorely pressed by Lord John and Palmerston, Disraeli persisted in refusing to name a day for the prorogation of Parliament. The proceedings during the week were in general devoid of interest. However, Mr. Berkeley's motion on Tuesday to bring in a bill to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors in Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot, gave us an opportunity of having Lord John's and Palmerston's views with regard to that measure. The former opposed it. He thought it would weaken that "self-assertion," that "habit of declaring these opinions which belong to the English people." He never heard of a country where the ballot did good, and was afraid that in this country the balance of advantages was against it, still, if it should be hereafter carried, he shall not think that any very great public injury would flow from it. The latter believed the system would not work, and considered it tyrannical and inconsistent with the principles of the British Constitution. On division, the motion was lost by three votes, 99 to 102. Returns with regard to postal communication with North America have been promised. It would seem that the Galway Line is destined to receive as much injury from Irishmen themselves as from the most determined enemies of Ireland and everything Irish. The zealous rivalry of other cities who cannot wait for their turn may have the effect of seriously affecting the establishment of the line. Motions of thanks to Lord Clyde and other Indian generals and officials have been passed. Three new peerages have been created, but, as I suppose, you take but little interest in the manufacture of lords, I forbear giving you either their former plebeian patronymics or their present aristocratic titles.

A very interesting letter, signed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, and Richard Swift, Esq., has been addressed te the Visiting Justices of the Westminster House of Correction on the manner in which Catholic prisoners are deprived of instruction in their religion, and requesting such modifications in the regulations in conformity with the provisions of 4th George IV., chapter 64, of ensuring to them the spiritual advantage of which they are so unjustly deprived. It is a highly interesting and important document and an able and clear exposition of the manner in which negative preselytism is carried on in prisons and Houses of Correction in this free and enlightened country. You will not be surprised to hearthat the Visiting Justices of the Westminster House of Correction have turned a deaf ear to the reclamations of his Grace of Norfolk and the other gentlemen, signers of the letter. The Visiting Justices, after considering the suggestions contained in the letter, have come to the conclusion that the regulations for ensuring spiritual instruction to Catholics require no modification.

It sometimes occurs that being taken up by the police is the precursor of being taken up by the public. This has been the case with a young girl named Mary Ann Donovan, who was lately arrested and brought before the Lord Mayor for peddling combs in the street. She asked the civic dignitary what she was to do if she was prevented from earning a living, and he replied by sending her to prison for fourteen days. The indignation of the public was justly excited, and the Lord Mayor's judgment was severely criticized by the newspapers. The Lord Mayor felt bound to justify himself, and he did so by aspersing the character of the poor young girl, making accusations against her for which he had only hearsay authority. He handed money, which benevolent persons had sent to him for her relief, to a Protestant minister, while Mary Ann Donovan is a Catholic. The poor girl had no means of freeing herself from accusations made by such an important personage as the Lord Mayor. But a chivalrous charity prompted ex-Sheriff Swift to inquire into those charges, and he has established, to the satisfaction of the public and the confusion of Lord Mayor Wise, that they are false in every particular. I have a better opinion of Londoners since I witnessed the interest they have taken in this poor girl, and the general satisfaction when the Mayor's charges were proved unfounded and her good character established.

The Rev. Mr. Barrow, B.A., of University College, Oxford, and curate of a Protestant Church in Kensington, has abjured the errors of Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church some time since. He is the only son of Sir J. Barrow, and heir to the baronetcy. His wife has also become a Catholic. W.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—WAR RESOLVED UPON.

We have advices from Europe to the 23d ult. War has been resolved upon. The first blow will be struck by Austria. A despatch dated Turin, April 21st, says:

"Gyulai, the Austrian Commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for the disarmament and the sending away of volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian army, consisting of 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino. The English proposal for a Congress has been refused." The London *Times* adds the following: "We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by the government. A Cabinet Council was at once summoned, and the government is said to have telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above menace."

The London *Daily News* says the reply of the Emperor of Austria has been received. He declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count Buol declares that his master, having taken his course, will pursue it to the end.

The Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia is already prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready, by the act of State and deed of war, to imitate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers. The papers think that the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Friday, 22d ult., says: "Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England, and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia; beside which, it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

General Marmora has informed the French Government by telegraph that the Austrian army has made a significant movement on the strategetical line of the Ticino, and that he feared he might be attacked at any moment. The Emperor Napoleon had held a council of Ministers which was attended by Princes Jerome and Napoleon as Princes of the blood. The King of Sardinia also held a council of Ministers on Thursday, the 21st ult.

The following official statement was published in Vienna on the 22d ult.: "Piedmont, which has for some years past endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm. This demand is expressly to Piedmont. Austria adheres firmly to the proposal for a general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia." The *Constitutionnel* announces that part of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.

There is no cessation of the armaments throughout France. Masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons. An army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments have already commenced marching thither. A number of regiments of hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to the Piedmontese frontiers. French soldiers on renewable furlough have been called in. General Randon is spoken of as the Major-General of the army on the Piedmontese frontiers. The 1st Infantry division of the army of Paris was to leave Paris for Toulon by railway on the evening of the 22d.

The newspapers in Prussia have been requested not to publish anything connected with the preparations for war or the movements of the troops.

The Austrian Southern Railway was retained for the exclusive service of the government, and troops and ammunition were being constantly conveyed over it. The danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfort that the Federal Diet which had been holding secret sessions had resolved not to adjourn for the Easter holidays. It was reported that the Austrians had entered the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena.

A letter from Turin says that Count Cavour must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would probably be the signal for insurrection in various parts of Italy, and perhaps serious disturbances in Piedmont, where 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostilities. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, with a single exception, had ceased running, and been placed at the disposal of the Government. The King of Naples still survived.

THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

The annual examinations of the schools under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools commenced on Monday, May 2d.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of this school took place at Mozart Hall, before a large audience. Several clergymen were in attendance. The exercises consisted of examinations in the Catechism, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Astronomy and Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra and Mensuration, in all of which the pupils showed themselves able and proficient. The examinations of the various classes were interspersed with speeches, recitations, dialogues and songs, which made them highly interesting to the audience. The speakers received rounds of applause at the conclusion of each recitation and dialogue. This school numbers about four hundred boys.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

We attended the examination of the pupils of this school on Tuesday evening, May 3d, in in their school-room in Pitt street, near Broome. The building was crowded to excess, and the best order prevailed. The programme of exercises was nearly the same as at Saint Patrick's. The pupils answered the questions put to them with great ease and quickness. In Arithmetic they were particularly apt. Archdeacon McCarron and Father Daly asked them some knotty questions in Algebra, Arithmetic, and the Globes, which were answered with a quickness not often to be found in pupils of their age. In Mensuration also they showed how well the Brothers had performed their part. "Charges against Catholics" was well delivered by J. Nolan, as was also the Dialogue between Fitzjames and Roderick Dhu, by J. Clancy and F. Brady. Several other boys delivered recitations with great effect—such as the "Brigade at Fontenoy" and "Love of Country," &c. At the close of the exercises, Archdeacon McCarron remarked that there had been so much oratory during the evening that he did not think it was actually necessary for him to say much. He said the pupils had shown great proficiency in the different branches in which they were examined. He concluded by saying that there was one thing certain—they wanted more room—they were already too much crowded, and needed a larger school-room. It was his most ardent hope that before two more examinations would pass, they would have a new school-house, and he asked all present to co-operate with him in the undertaking.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of this school took place in their large and commodious school-house, No. 109 West 19th street, on the evening of Wednesday, the 4th of May. The number of pupils in attendance, we understand, amounted to more than five hundred. The exercises commenced shortly after seven o'clock, and were appropriately introduced with a Hymn. The several classes were then subjected to a close and almost rigorous examination in Religious Instruction, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Algebra, Mensuration and Astronomy, in all of which they acquitted themselves with marked ability and success. Several interesting Dialogues were also proceeded with, and the *Spirit of the Nation* was laid under contribution, "The Munster War Song," "Brian Before the Battle, and "The Wearing of the Green," being recited in succession. The latter composition, recited by Master Peter Kavanagh, evoked a hearty share of applause. We should have before stated, that a numerous concourse of persons was in attendance, being composed principally of the parents and friends of the children. When the examinations were concluded, the Rev. M. Driscoll, S.J., Pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, arose and, in a fervid and eloquent address, directed more especially to the parents of the pupils, pointed out the peculiar excellence of a Christian education and its salutary effects on the future destiny of the child. He afterwards complimented the pupils on their exact and ready answerings to the questions propounded to them during the course of the examination, shortly after which the visitors and parents of the children retired highly gratified at what they had seen and heard.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of St. Joseph's School took place in their school-room, Leroy street, on Thursday evening, May 5th. The room was crowded with the friends and relatives of the pupils. The exercises were of an interesting character, and were conducted with much spirit. The pupils showed great proficiency in all the branches in which they were examined, but excelled in that of Algebra, in which two boys, Masters Stanley and Hopkins, contested a problem on the blackboard, which excited much admiration from the audience. Both boys worked it out different ways, and both were correct. The speaking was also good, and several pieces were very well rendered; that of Emmett's last speech, by Master McNab, was admirably spoken; several other pieces were recited with much effect and spirit. At the conclusion of the examination, the Rev. Mr. Brady addressed the pupils and persons present. He congratulated the pupils on their proficiency, and was sure that the audience present were well pleased with the evening's exercises. He would wish to impress on the pupils' minds the duty they owed to the Christian Brothers, who left the world and its enjoyments to devote themselves to the education of youth, and that they should always show them the greatest respect and obedience. The average attendance at St. Joseph's School is about 500 boys.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL.

The pupils of this school were examined before a large audience in the basement of St. James' Church, James street, on Friday evening, May 6th. The exercises consisted of Hymns, Recitations, and Dialogues. The boys were examined in the different English branches, in all of which they proved themselves worthy pupils of the Christian Brothers. The recitations were good and well delivered. The Death of O'Connell was well rendered by Master Casey, as also was the Wexford Massacre by Master Buckley. The Dialogue "Heirs at Fault" was exceedingly amusing, and elicited much applause. Several specimens of the handwriting of the pupils were shown us, which were very creditable. At the conclusion of the exercises the Rev. Mr. Brennan said that the examination had happily and satisfactorily terminated, although it lasted three hours and a half. The pupils had given general satisfaction, and we had derived much information from them of things which we had forgotten. He congratulated them on the proficiency they had displayed. It was a refutation of the slander too often preferred against our Church—that it is opposed to learning and intelligence. This they had refuted that night. The Church had never been opposed to science and learning, but on the contrary was always the patron of them. He recommended the supporting of their own schools, and he would challenge any of the public schools to show as much knowledge in a secular point of view—in any point of view—as was displayed there that evening. He urged on the pupils the necessity of paying attention to their studies, and of showing by their conduct, not only in the street, but amongst their own family and friends, that they were scholars of the Christian Brothers, and worthy of the name. He was very sorry that their respected and venerated pastor, Father Martin, was not able to be present, but he would thank, on behalf of the pastor, those gentlemen who took such an interest in the school, and the good Brothers who were always present, and we should always thank a kind Providence for sending them amongst us. The average attendance at this school is about six hundred.

(To be continued.)

MAY FESAIVAL AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ALBANY.

On Thursday afternoon, a May Festival came off at St. Joseph's Church. The participants were some 1,000 children belonging to St. Joseph's School. Being all dressed in white and trimmed with roses, they made a most fairy-like appearance. The following young ladies participated in the exercises:

Opening address, spoken by Miss Mary Higgins, from the Day School Department.

Miss Honoria Higgins, Queen; Miss Rosalia Heeney, Crowner; Miss Mary Jane Duffy, Sceptre Bearer.

ORPHAN DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary Davy, Queen; Miss Julia Fitzpatrick, Crowner; Miss Elizabeth Harrington, Sceptre Bearer.

FOURTEEN MAIDS OF HONOR.

Miss Catherine Quinn, of the Day School, Flora.

Mystic Wreath, composed of the following young ladies: Miss Mary Higgins, Rose; Miss Bridget Brennan, Heart's Ease; Miss M. Amelia Carroll, Lilly; Miss Mary A. Rowe, Lilac; Miss Rose White, Myrtle; Miss Hogan, Star of Bethlehem; Miss Isabella Pfordt, Lilly of the Vale; Miss Ann Hannon, Eglentine; Miss Ellen Russell, Mignionette; Miss Julia McCann, Forget-me-Not; Miss Julia Sullivan, Helintrope; Miss Winifred Skelly, Violet.

The festival originated with Sister Ann Matilda, of the Orphan Asylum, who displayed an amount of taste in the highest degree complimentary to her discernment.

The singing was superb, and elicited very general praise. This portion of the exercises was under the management of Sister Louisa—a lady of unusual musical abilities.

The children were addressed in a very feeling manner by Father Doran, in the absence of Father Conroy. Father Conroy was unavoidably absent on business.

The following clergymen were present: Rev. William Carroll, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church; Rev. Mr. Wadhams and Rev. Mr. Sheehan, of the Cathedral.

Previous to the commencement of the festival the children attended Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Mr Carroll—the children singing the "Litany of the Blessed Virgin."

The blending of 800 young voices in the Litany produced an effect impossible to describe, it was so ethereal in its nature. The festival closed about 4 P.M., affording the highest possible satisfaction to such invited guests as had the good fortune to be present. Before we close we would state that Rev. Mr. Carroll left nothing undone which could possibly minister to the comfort of the children and their parents.

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

THE PHŒNIX SOCIETY.

During the month of last December, before the government had made even *one arrest* amongst the members of the Phœnix combination, it will be recollected by the readers of the *Catholic Telegraph* that the writer of the present article foretold literally the fate which has since that time befallen the wretched dupes of this insane confederacy. The enemies of these silly young men are not to be found in the army, or the navy, or the police, or the magistracy, or the grand jury, or even in the law officers of the Crown: no, not at all; their enemies, their deadly enemies, their most perfidious enemies, are to be found amongst themselves. One of the most singular problems in Irish history is the treachery, the infallible treachery with which Irishmen of the highest as well as the lowest class have, in grave instances, betrayed each other through all the unfortunate records of past ages. In attempting to explain the cause of this anomalous perfidy amongst a nation otherwise so constant, so faithful, so noble, it may be asserted that the slavery that degraded them, the bribery that corrupted them, the deceit that perverted them during seven hundred years of English rule—as well *Catholic as Protestant*—have imprinted the indelible baseness which has reached all along from Cormack the Pointer, in the time of Cromwell, to Reynolds the Informer in '98; and from the Whitefeet approvers in 1832, to the Cork, the Kerry, the Belfast, and the Clare informers in 1859. And when it is again asked—How, then, can a people who are so invincible in religion be so weak in social policy; who are above all bribery in Catholicity, be so treacherous in political confederacy; who would starve and perish sooner than betray the Church, while for a shilling they will forswear their accomplices, and hang their companions? The answer to all these questions is simply this—namely, the priests have never betrayed them in religion, as the laity have done in politics; their ecclesiastical leaders have never sold them for gold as the trusted champions of their country have done in the field and in the senate house. This is the key to the Irish perfidy, which has ever lowered our name and our nation.

I introduce these remarks and historical facts in order to give an additional warning against future illegal societies, future wild confederacies, as well as against the invariable treachery of bribed accomplices. These forsworn miscreants will, for one shilling, put their accomplices on a spit; and for eighteen pence turn them and roast them at the fire. And whether it is Judge Jefferies who presides, or Mr. Whiteside prosecutes, or the Tralee jury pronounces the verdict of guilty, the oath of the informer is believed. This is the warning which I give, as the sincere friend of my poor suffering countrymen; founded on the imperishable records of past history; on personal experience; and on the proverbial inappeasable judicial severity in the premises referred to, of all the past governments of England. In these friendly remarks of mine, I am far, however, from counselling or desiring to silence the cry, the national cry, for liberty against injustice and persecution. No, no; I would keep up from age to age, from generation to generation, like the religious teaching of the patriarchs to their descendants, the unbroken political revelation of the children of Ireland. And I would maintain this sacred political faith, free from the contamination of our surrounding enemies till the coming, the sure accomplishment of national liberty. But I would not confide the interests of this glorious cause, this great national consummation to nightly combinators, to sworn confederates, to illegal societies, to bribed and perjured informers. The result at which all the eminent and prudent friends of liberty and full national justice have ever aimed in every country must be attained by open discussion, by public union, by legal action, and by constitutional stratagem. The conduct of sworn accomplices and of illegal combinators is downright perfidy to our national cause: their patriotism is pitiable; their position is painful; their violation of the law is reckless infamation. And who can protect them when they enlist the informer, trust the perjurer, hail the transport hulk, and put the rope on their own necks?

Some of the most eminent liberal Protestants of Ireland, and several leading Protestant journals of England, have, in the strongest language, denounced the universal rejection of Catholics, to which Mr. Whiteside carried his privilege of challenge at the Tralee trial. Again, the Government organ, when interrogated on this point, some few days ago, in the House of Commons, replied that the Attorney-General received no such instructions from Lord Derby's Administration; so that outside and inside the Parliament, in the press on both sides of the Channel, and in public and private liberal society, Mr. Whiteside is set down on all hands as the sole responsible actor in these Orange-colored trials. For my own part, widely and irreconcileably as I differ from what is called Irish Conservatism, I would fain acquit the Government in this case, and throw the whole blame where it should rest—namely, on the shoulders of the appropriate ex member for Enniskillen. Till within the last few days the public voice charged the Government with tracing out the judicial instructions for their first law officer. The questions, however, in the House of Commons have shifted the case from the Castle and Downing street to the official residence of the Irish Attorney-General, who now stands charged before the Empire with the blame—the entire blame—of the Tralee policy; stigmatized as he is by the national condemnation, rebuked by the Dublin Castle, and disowned in the Senate house by the Chief of the Cabinet. Within the last week, when at the Cork Court of Assize he was rallied on his personal conduct, and menaced by Mr. O'Hagan with having this case brought before the House of Commons, "he replied in his own style that he did not care a pinch of snuff for the threats of the Democratic advocate." This defiant answer is, I dare say, true; but the public opinion is, that without receiving any official instructions for his superiors, in the *extreme exercise* of his privileges at Tralee and elsewhere, he threw off his modern O'Connell tunic, and put on his old Enniskillen coat, while he rejected ten Catholics and put forward twelve Protestants on the trial of Daniel O'Sullivan. O'Sullivan saw in that court, on that fatal day, not even one Catholic—on the Bench, in the Jury-box, or in the Bar. Alas! wretched O'Sullivan! How strange to see no Catholic countryman on this trial for life and death, in the Catholic town of Tralee, in the Catholic County of Kerry, and in the Catholic kingdom of Ireland!

I said just now that I would fain discharge the Government from all blame in these questionable trials. In the first place, the present Cabinet, urged by the Lord Lieutenant, have rendered important services to the interests of Ireland in establishing the Packet station in Galway; they have again given official sanction to our Catholic Military Chaplains at home and abroad; and they have granted, in conjunction with the Indian Government, a respectable annual stipend to our Bishops and Priests in the four Presidencies of the East. I should, therefore, be glad that the British Cabinet and the Dublin Castle could be acquitted from the Phœnix Trial injustices, and thus place it to the sole account of Mr. Whiteside. I am not one of those who allow no credit to the Tory Government for *any act* of generosity they may concede. It should, on the contrary, desire to praise them for their good actions, expose, when necessary, their unjust conduct, and be grateful for any amelioration they may produce in the condition of the poor, and in the penal provisions of the laws. In the coming elections their Attorney-General in Ireland has irretrievably damaged their character as well as weakened the respect for the administration of the public justice. There can be no doubt that the Crown Prosecutors have done more injury to the Queen's Government than ten thousand societies like the Cork and Kerry revolutionists; the Tralee public meeting, held on last Tuesday, is the true exponent of the universal anger of Ireland; and it may be the small sunken rock which may wreck the state-bark, and send Mr. Whiteside and his chief adrift on the ocean of Parliamentary defeat. It will be a strange retribution, indeed, if the felon, O'Sullivan, shall be the judicial cause of the dismissal of Mr. Whiteside, and of the defeat of his official master. It is a melancholy condition of Imperial law to hear the heads of departments charge their subordinates with all the blundering, the injustice, and the Orangeism practised in several of our most useful, and, indeed, our vital institutions.

Mr. Whiteside virtually declares that the Catholics of Kerry, Belfast, Cork, and elsewhere cannot be trusted on their oaths in a jury box; and he further equally implies that the Protestants may be relied on to break their oaths in any case where Catholic persecution may be desirable. While in the same week, and under the same circumstances, Lord Eglinton condemns his first officer; and Lord Derby disowns his official conduct. Again, the grand juries in different parts of Ireland fill all the county institutions with Protestant servants or Orange subordinates, their salaries being paid from the Catholic taxes, while the head of the Government declares he never heard of this injustice, and is wholly ignorant of the penal exclusion of the Catholic candidates. Again, poor law guardians, in several grave instances, have heretofore attempted to hire, for a poor-house, a Catholic chaplain, as they might engage a huntsman to a county pack of hounds; and then dismiss him, when the dogs die off or the game disappear. The Poor Law Commissioners assume even a higher command than even these guardians; and till lately they would fain hire the priest without even consulting the Bishop. That is to say, to use the words of Mr. Whiteside on a late occasion, "they don't care a pinch of snuff about the office or the jurisdiction of the Bishop." These Government Hierarchs sit in their cathedral chambers in the apostolic docks at the Custom-house, and they discharge Father Fortescue, and they dismiss Father Daly, with much less ceremony than Dr. Whately removes his butler or his groom. When the Government are informed of these tricks it is solemnly declared that such a report has never reached the Government ear, or was never scented, even at a distance, by the Government nose; and thus the rampant official Orangeism is kept up from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year. The system of national education is conducted on the same principle of incredible insult and unendurable bigotry.

But the blood of Lucretia has at length been spilled; and the nation is likely to be thoroughly roused at the increasing audaciousness of these Souper officials, and at the misapplied patronage of our public institutions. The great cases which are likely to bring the law officials and the Poor Law Commissioners to the right use of their senses have been started in Tralee and in Galway. The Catholics of Kerry are engaged in a solemn national duty; and the

men of Galway have entered on a noble contest. The client of the Galway Catholics is the celebrated Father Peter Daly, who must be defended from annoyance and insult. There is not a city in Christian Europe; not a town in America, that would not feel honored to have Mr. Daly within their walls. And I am not flattering him when I assert that his distinguished college career, his missionary eminence, his purity at the altar of God, the public, the universal respect paid to his name at home and abroad, the exalted character he has maintained in his own diocese, the love of his flock, which his long life has justly earned; and lastly, the material, the commercial interests, be has conferred on his own town and on his country, have all and each put him forward before this nation as amongst the most useful of Irish citizens, and in the very first rank of Irish ecclesiastics. And is this the man who is to be called to stand at the door of the Custom-house to wait in humbleness before two commissioners of Irish beggars, to listen to his own discharge, and to hear his dismissál! Galway, I know you well; and you know that I know you and respect you and love you, and if you do not push this matter to the last point of the law and of public censure (if merited), you are wanting to your own character as well as to the honest zeal which you are bound to employ against one of the worst growing judicial evils of Ireland.

D. W. C.

TO THE READERS OF NEW YORK TABLET.

The Benedictine Nuns in Newark, N. J., having in contemplation the erection of a new Convent, most respectfully appeal to the readers of the NEW YORK TABLET to aid them in the accomplishment of their design, which has for its object the advancement of religion. All subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged.

MOTHER M. A. EMERANA,
Prioress, O. S. B.

ST. SCHOLASTICA'S CONVENT, O.S.B., High st., Newark, N. J., April 26th, 1859.

The undersigned, Prior of the Order of St. Benedict, and Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Newark, certifies that the Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict are very much in need of a convent, and that all the faithful who help in this charitable work shall always be remembered in their prayers. A Mass will be offered up on the first Sunday of every month for those who will send in any contribution, however small.

F. RUPERT SEIDERBUSH,
Pastor of St. Mary's Church, and Prior, O. S. B.

Any subscriptions from benevolent persons desirous of aiding the pious ladies of the Benedictine Order, in Newark, in carrying out their mission, will be received with pleasure at the office of this paper. We need not say that Charity cannot find a more meritorious object, and we hope our readers will respond with a liberal hand to the call of the good Sisters, for they are badly in need of a house. The one they live in at present is a miserable one.

NEW CHURCH AT FORT LEE, N. J.—The corner stone of the Church of the Madonna, which is to be erected at Fort Lee, was laid on Sunday, the 8th inst., at two o'clock, P. M., with appropriate ceremonies, by the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, of Newark. A procession was formed as usual, and marched to the ground, when the Bishop blessed the corner stone and deposited in it several newspapers and coins, &c., after which the Bishop addressed the assemblage and congratulated them on the prospect of soon having a temple erected to the honor and glory of God. A description of the Church was published in the TABLET of the 9th of April.

THE BARON VON HUMBOLDT AND LIEUT MAURY.—The venerable traveller and savant, Alexander Von Humboldt, now nearly ninety years old, has addressed a note to Lieut. Maury, of our National Observatory at Washington, in which he pays a well-deserved tribute of admiration to the genius of the celebrated American. Says the Baron, in his genial way: "It belongs to me, more than any traveller of the age, to congratulate my illustrious friend upon the career he has so gloriously opened." Who would not be proud of such an unqualified testimonial from the veteran traveller of Europe? It is highly gratifying to every citizen of this great republic, to mark how the old countries of Europe are growing more eager to appreciate the fruits of American ingenuity every year; and we may accept the compliment of the representative man of Germany as a sample only of what we shall receive before the close of the nineteenth century. "Excelsior!" is the everlasting motto of our editors, authors, manufacturers, artizans, and savants, and they know no stopping point. Already, New York leads the van in manufactures, and Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, of 230 Bowery, makes Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, and Ties, for both sexes, that are unequalled, for beauty and cheapness, in the world. *Viva-Americana!*

EASTER COLLECTION IN THE DIOCESE OF HARTFORD.

The collections taken up in the several churches of this diocese for the benefit of the Seminary Fund reached the highly respectable sum total of seven thousand and five dollars and thirteen cents. The following figures represent the amounts received from the different congregations:

The Cathedral, Providence, R. I.	$1133 34
Immaculate Conception, Pautucket, R. I.	630 17
Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, Conn.	630 13
St. Patrick's, New Haven, Conn.	543 00
St. Patrick's, Hartford, "	443 00
St. Mary's, New Haven, "	312 00
St. Patrick's, Providence, R. I.	293 19
Immaculate Conception, Birmingham, Conn.	251 00
St. Joseph's, Providence, R. I.	210 00
St. Mary's, " "	208 23
St. John's, New Haven, Conn.	201 50
St. Mary's, Norwich, "	200 00
Immaculate Conception, Providence, R. I.	180 00
St. Charles', Woonsocket, " "	168 00
St. James', Bridgeport, Conn.	153 00
St. John's, Stamford, "	120 00
St. Mary's, Newport, R. I.	120 00
St. John's, Middleton, Conn.	110 85
St. Peter's, Danbury, "	110 00
St. Mary's, Norwalk, "	105 00
St. Mary's, New Britain "	101 75
St. Patrick's, Collinsville, Conn.	95 62
St. Mary's, East Bridgeport, "	90 50
St. Mary's, Crompton, R. I.	86 00
St. Patrick's, New London, Conn.	82 00
Greenville and Attleboro', R. I.	72 65
St. Mary's, Warren and Bristol, R. I.	72 60
St. Bernard's, Rockville, Conn.	60 00
St. Mary's, Windsor Locks, "	58 00
St. Bernard's, Providence, R. I.	54 60
Brantford and its Missions, Conn.	48 00
SS. Peter and Paul's, Phœnixville, R. I.	40 00
St. Patrick's, Falls Village, Conn.	21 00

Some of the churches have not yet been heard from. We understand that the congregations of Pascoag, R. I., Walingford, Stonington, Meriden, Conn., and St. Catherine's Chapel, Providence, made very large contributions for local objects.

MAP OF IRELAND, PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. WALSH.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Toronto, February 28, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have carefully gone over your Map of Ireland—especially those counties of which I have some personal knowledge—and cannot forbear expressing to you my great satisfaction at the accuracy and clearness which I find in it. The contour of the coast seems to me brought out with fine effect, and the eye, as well as the memory of the young learner, is likely to be deeply impressed with that wonderful sea-frontage which the land presents on every side. I hope there is no home of an Emigrant Irishman in America where this Map of yours will not be found.

Believe me, very truly, your obd't. servant,
THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

JOHN P. WALSH, 170 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This beautiful Map, mounted on rollers, or in pocket form, with the Christian Brothers' Geography of Ireland, is sent by mail to any part of America, free of expense, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents.

NEW YORK, May 9th, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—The St. Mary's Ladies Charitable Society realized the sum of $1,373 23 at their late Festival for the Benefit of the Poor.

MARY A. MOORE, Secretary.

WILL AUSTRIA FIGHT?—Such is the question asked by all the newspaper readers in America and Europe at the present time. Most people think she will fight, a few say that there will be no war; they ask: "What motive can Austria have in going to war with Sardinia? Does she not know that France will join Sardinia, and if so they will certainly crush Austria?" Those who think war is inevitable say that, "England will take sides with Austria, and by that means act as a balance in the scale against France." Without joining either side we must say that the war prospect, judging from the last accounts, looks as if we were about to have a general European war. If war is once proclaimed a general and bloody war will be the result. All Europe will be in commotion. Her trade will be destroyed, and she will have to look to America for support, and, as a necessary consequence, all our commodities will be in great demand. On the other hand, foreign goods, which we have been in the habit of importing, will advance in price, as the supply will be cut off; consequently, some of our shrewdest merchants foreseeing this, are importing very extensively at the present time, which will enable them, in case of war, to undersell all competitors. We know of one extensive dealer and importer who, war or no war, will, and does sell cheaper than any other house in the trade. We refer to the extensive Carpet Dealer, Mr. ARTHUR DONNELLY, 98 Bowery, whose styles of Carpeting are only excelled by their cheapness.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—T. LANIGAN, grateful for past patronage so liberally bestowed by a discerning and appreciative public, most respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the pressing demands of his numerous customers, he is constrained, for want of room, to remove his Bedding and Mattress business from 105 to 67 Bowery, one door from Canal street, where, in addition to his Bedding Manufactory, he will also manufacture Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, and Cribs, in every style and size. The trade, hotels, steamboats and public institutions served at wholesale prices. T. LANIGAN, 67 Bowery, N. Y. my14 3t

[Reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The stock is small, particularly of Pearls, and with a fair inquiry prices rule steady at $5 75. Saleratus commands 6c.

COFFEE—The demand is only moderate, but stocks generally are small, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 5,500 bags and 1,200 mats at 10¼@12¼c. for Rio; 12@12½c. for Laguayra, 11¼@11¾c. for Jamaica, 10½c. for Cape, 14@15c. for Java, and 10½@10¾c. for Cape, cash and time. The stock is about 20,000 bags and 43,000 mats.

HOPS—The demand is quite limited at 3@5c. for old, and 10@15c. for crop of 1858.

MOLASSES—The market has been fairly active for foreign at full prices, while New Orleans has ruled quietly at 38@40c. for inferior to choice. Sales of 2,000 hhds. at 24½@33c. for Muscovado, 24@25c. for Cuba clayed, and 28@33c. for Porto Rico.

RICE has been in active request for export and speculation at slightly enhanced prices. Sales of 6,000 tcs. at 3¾@4¼c. for common to prime.

SUGARS have been in improved demand at slightly better prices; the inquiry has been chiefly confined to refiners. Sales of 4,200 hhds. Cuba at 5¾@7¾c.; 650 do. in bond at 5½@5⅝c; 900 do. Porto Rico at 6⅜@7½c.; 450 do. St. Jago at 6½c; and 500 bbls. New Orleans at 5⅞@7⅞c., as to quality.

TEAS—At private only a modern business has been done from the fact that two auction sales have enabled the trade to lay in supplies; both sales were well attended, and considerable spirit was manifested, resulting in better prices than any that has been obtained this season. Hyson sold at 33½@65½c.; Young do. sold at 28½@62½c; Hyson Skin and Twankay 18@42c.; Twankay 26½@42c.; Gunpowder 29@66c.; Imperial 30@61c.; Souchong 32½@37½c; and Oolong 37@45½c.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece is in very light stock, and with a moderate inquiry prices are firm; sales of 40,000 lbs. in lots at 48@60c., as to quality. California has been in good request at lower rates; sales of 550 bales common to fine at 10@29c. Pulled is in fair supply, but the quality is inferior, and the market is heavy; sales of 30,000 lbs. at 32@50c. for No. 1 City and extra Country. Foreign is in fair request at a decline of 5 per cent.; sales of 200 bales washed Buenos Ayres, fine Neotizo, &c., at 26@28c.; 100 do. fine Smyrna 20@50c.; do. Morocco at 20@22c., 6 mos.; and 75 do. Low Cape, on private terms.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light stock, and firm sales of 4,600 qtls., St. Georges Bank, at 4@4½c. Makeril are in fair request, the supply is small, and prices are firm; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $17 50; $15 50 and $9 25 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Halifax; and $16 50 for No. 1 Mass. Herring are dull and prices nominal.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is again better; the demand is good, arrivals limited; sales of 14,700 bush. Red Western at $1 52@$1 56; 1,500 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 25; White Indiana at $1 62. Barley, the demand is fair; sales of 9,700 bush. at 64@75c. for State. Rye is selling in small lots at 90@92c. Oats are rather better; the demand is fair; sales of State 53@60c., and 61@62c. for Canadian. Corn is again better and ranges at 91½c. for Round White; 93c. for Round and Flat Yellow, and retail lots still higher; Western Mixed is held at 92c., with buyers at 91c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is rather irregular; the demand is quite active for Prime Mess and Thin Mess for export; the arrivals are fair, and there is more inquiry for future delivery; the sales are 4,800 bbls at $16 12½@$16 25 for new Mess; $19 50@$19 75 for Clear; and $16 for Old Mess. Beef is again better, and in good demand; sales of 750 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; and $13@14 for extra do.; Prime Mess is in good request at $17@21; India Mess sold at $23. Beef Hams are steady at $14@$17. Lard is rather easier at the close; sales of 810 bbls. and tcs. at 11½@11¾c. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy at 6@6¼c. for Shoulders, and 8@9¾c. for hams. Butter is in fair request and is more plenty; sales of Ohio at 8@14c., and State at 10@18c. Cheese is selling at 5@10½c.; old less plenty.

TOBACCO—The inquiry continues limited, yet prices are without variable change. Sales of 30 hhds. Kentucky at 8½@12c.; 275 cases Seed Leaf at 6@15c.; 139 bales Havana, and 91 do. Cuba on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is less active, the advanced prices restricting the inquiry very materially. $5 45@5 90 for superfine State; $6 90@$7 10 for shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio; $7 25@$9 25 for Tennessee and St. Louis extras, and $7 25@$7 85 for extra Genessee. Southern Flour is in brisk demand for the trade, and for shipment to the West Indies, &c. Rye Flour is better, the demand is fair; sales of 270 bbls at $3 80@$4 75. Corn Meal is held with much firmness, the demand moderate; sales of Jersey at $4.

IN PRESS.

WILL be ready by the 25th of May, in a neat and attractive little volume, square 16mo., embellished with a Portrait of this illustrious and devoted Sister of Charity—

THE LIFE OF SOEUR ROSALIE,

Of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul.

☞ Early orders from the Trade, Religious Institutions, and others, respectfully solicited.

MURPHY & CO., *Publishers*,
my14 2t 182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THOMAS SMITH,

No. 3 THIRD AVENUE,

One door below Cortlandt street, New York,

Manufacturer of

Hair, Moss, Husk and Grass

MATTRESSES,

STRAW PALLIASES,

Cottage and Fancy IRON BEDSTEADS.

The best quality of FEATHERS constantly on hand.

Hotels, Steamboats, and the Shipping in general, furnished with care and despatch.

N. B.—Mattresses made over. my7 pfzm

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer BREMEN, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of May, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Wants, &c.

A LADY who has had much experience in teaching, and can give unexceptionable references, wishes to obtain a situation in a Ladies' Seminary, where her services might be required three or four hours daily. She is fully competent to teach English, French and Music; would have no objection to take charge of a Parochial School; Male Department preferred. my7 tf

WANTED—AN ORGANIST, with a good voice—either Gentleman or Lady, for St. Mary's Church, S. I. A married couple preferred, if they would both sing and one of them play. my7 2t

WANTED.—A FEMALE CATHOLIC TEACHER competent to teach a Catholic School and act as Organist in a Catholic Church, about 200 miles west from the city of New York. Good references will be required. Application for particulars may be made at the office of this paper. ap23 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVANS'

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

66 & 68 FULTON STREET,

BETWEEN GOLD & CLIFF STREETS,

NEW YORK.

AT this extensive establishment may be found one of the largest and most comprehensive Stocks of Ready-Made Clothing in the world.

This establishment being well known throughout the Union, it may not be amiss to give a few of its leading business features.

1st. We carry on the business under all the advantages that ready money, unlimited credit, and a thorough knowledge of the business can procure.

2d. We manufacture all our goods under our immediate supervision.

3d. We sell exclusively for cash on delivery.

4th. We guarantee to retail our goods at lower rates than any house in the Union, wholesale the same.

5th. We do not suffer a single garment to be in our possession over six months All articles not sold at the end of the season are disposed of at any price, and thus our Stock is always kept fresh and free from old styles.

For the benefit of those who can spare no time in examining our immense Stock, as well as for those living at a distance, we insert the following list of prices:

GOOD BLACK CLOTH DRESS FROCK COATS,	$ 5 00 to $ 8 00
FINE BLACK CLOTH DRESS FROCK COATS,	10 00 to 14 00
THE FINEST FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCK COATS,	15 00 to 20 00
FANCY CLOTH DRESS FROCK COATS,	5 00 to 15 00
SPRING RAGLANS & OVERSACKS,	4 00 to 10 00
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,	3 00 to 10 00
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,	1 50 to 5 00
BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN PANTS,	2 00 to 6 00
CASSIMERE BUSINESS PANTS,	1 00 to 3 00
SILK, SATIN AND OTHER DRESS VESTS,	2 00 to 5 00
COMPLETE BLACK CLOTH SUITS,	10 00 to 30 00
COMPLETE CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS,	6 00 to 10 00
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA COATS,	2 00 to 5 00
BLACK AND COLORED DRAB D'ETE COATS,	4 00 to 10 00
LINEN DUSTERS,	1 00 to 3 00
THIN SUMMER COATS,	0 75 to 3 00
ALL THE NEW PATTERNS OF SUMMER PANTS,	1 00 to 3 00
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF MARSEILLS VESTS,	1 00 to 4 00
WHITE DUCK COATS,	2 00 to 5 00
COMPLETE SUMMER SUITS AS LOW AS	2 50

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 & 68 FULTON STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.
May, 1859. my14 3m

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, with Accompaniments for the Pianoforte, are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country, and in such a way that every person may possess a copy.

They are published in semi-monthly parts at 25c.

Each part contains a beautiful title page with an appropriate design, a characteristic Steel Engraving, and 12 pages of Music—printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.

Complete in 32 parts. Sold only to Subscribers.

Agents wanted to sell the above work. As liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who are able to give satisfactory references need apply. my14 3m

291 WINDOW FURNITURE. 291

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM,

MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES,

and Importers of Buff, White and Green Hollands, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, Reps Cotton Worsted, and Satin Damask Cornices, Bands, Loops, Tassels, and all goods pertaining to the

UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS.

291 All of which will be offered at low prices. 291
BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
my14 tf

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THE object of this Institution is the Christian education of children.

Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind.

The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of an English education, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, Navigation, &c.

The Academic year commences on the first of September, and ends on the twentieth of July: it is divided into two sessions; the second session begins on the ninth of February.

Pupils are received at any time during the year, and charged only from the day of entrance. Pupils of any denomination are admitted.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Use of Books, Stationery, Library, Apparatus, &c	12
Greek and Latin	24
Latin alone	16
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24
Charge during Vacation	12

Payments to be made, in advance, at the commencement of each session.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

Letters should be addressed to the Director of St. Joseph's Academy, Tooy, N. Y. ag28 tf

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 336 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor ag29 tf

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE Annual Session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June. The pension for Board and Tuition in the Classical Course is $150 00

The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial Course is 135 00

French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each, 20 00

Music 40 00

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

J. C. MARSH,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PURE SILVER WARE,

WAITERS, TEA-SETS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, CARD-CASES, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC.

First Quality Silver Plated Albata Goods,

Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Casters, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Communion Services, &c.

FINE MASONIC JEWELRY,

MASTER, MARK, ROYAL ARCH & TEMPLARS,

18 CARAT EMBLEMS.

Patentee of the newly invented **"Barrack Cup,"**

22 *John street, (up stairs,)*

NEW YORK.

J. C. M calls particular attention to his "BARRACK CUP," invented by an Officer of the Army.

This Cup is admirably adapted for gentlemen wearing moustache, having a guard attached, by which a too frequent annoyance is obviated, rendering the absolute necessity of napkin or handkerchief unnecessary.

☞ Particular attention given to buying Goods of all descriptions for Southern Houses, at a small commission. ap30 6m pvzm

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC.—NOVELLO'S Catalogue contains the largest collection of Music for the Church in this country, consisting of Masses, (including

MOZART'S, HAYDN'S, HUMMEL'S, BEETHOVEN'S, CHERUBINI'S, WEBER'S, &c.)

Motett's Hymns, Offertory pieces, and Gregorian Music; also, Organ Music, selected from the great German and Italian composers. Catalogues gratis, or forwarded (post free) to any address, on receipt of the postage, six cents.

WEBB & ALLEN,
No 1 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York
ap16 6t

REMITTANCES AND PASSAGE CERTIFICATE AGENCY, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has become Agent for the old established House of TAPSCOTT & CO., and that he is prepared to furnish Passage Certificates and Drafts at the lowest terms. M. O'SULLIVAN,
dec18 tf 63 South Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW'S

BLACK STAR LINE

OF

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscriber, continuing the business of the late firm of Samuel Thompson & Nephew, is now prepared to bring out Passengers at very low rates by this favorite Line, composed of the following splendid Ships sailing from Liverpool every week:

Jeremiah Thompson,	Lucy Thompson,
Lady Franklin,	Webster,
Star of the West,	Calhoun,
Excelsior,	Henry Clay,
Sardinia,	Orient,
Conqueror,	Empire State,
America,	City of New York.

These ships are mostly new—having been built expressly for the Line—with superior accommodation for passengers—sailing punctually as advertised, and make remarkably short passages, and bringing out all our passengers promptly; and if they decline coming out, the passage money will be returned, as usual, without deduction.

Drafts at Sight can also be had on any amount on all the branches of the Bank of Ireland, and National Bank of Scotland; or R. C. Glynn & Co., Bankers, London, and on C. Grimshaw & Co., Merchants, Liverpool. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
Old Established Passage Office, 275 Pearl st., N. Y.
Or to C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,
10 Gorse Piazzas, or 50 Water oo road, Liverpool.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE Subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite Line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others a ship every five days
The Subscribers are also Agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"

AND

"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

Remittances to Ireland, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application—if by letter, inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.
☞ Send or call for a circular. ap16 tf tzmz

DRY GOODS, &C.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

All Elegant New Goods.

LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, LADIES' CLOTH SACKS, LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS, LADIES' CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, TALMAS, POINTS AND CIRCULARS.

We invite the Ladies of New York and vicinity to visit our store. Our stock will be found equal to any in the city, both as regards style and material—and our prices 30 to 40 per cent. below Broadway houses.

W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl, and Mantilla Manufacturer,
264 Bowery, near Houston st. ap30 2m

A CARD TO GENTLEMEN.

ALWAYS ON HAND A SPLENDID STOCK of READY-MADE SHIRTS.

SIX SUPERIOR SHIRTS (our own make) FOR $9, (worth $12.)

Shirts made to order in a superior style, to measure, and warranted to fit.

OUR $2 SHIRT, to order, with French or English wrist, is superior to anything elsewhere at $2 50.

We make all our own Shirts, and therefore can get them up BETTER AND CHEAPER.

The Premium Shirt Store, 200 Grand St.

T. O'DONOGHUE.

Collars, Undershirts, and Drawers; Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Suspenders, Fire-Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. ap30 3m tzm

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

MADAME LAYCOCK

WOULD inform the ladies that she is prepared to furnish them with all articles of wearing apparel, infants' and children's outfits complete; also, the latest and most approved styles of dressmaking, cutting and basting, quilting and stitching by machine; pinking and stamping patterns of all kinds, at 334 Canal street. ap23 3m kzm

W. R. ROBERTS,

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY,

Between Prince and Houston streets, New York.

Low prices and prompt attention to customers.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS. mar26 6m

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS

FOR

GENTS AND CHILDREN,

in all their variety, unsurpassed by any.

An elegant assortment of

STRAW GOODS

for Misses and Children. Please examine.

KELLOGG,
Manufacturer, No. 331 Canal street.
ap23 3m yzm

BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING.

AN Analytical, Physiological, and Practical system for the cultivation of the voice. By CARLO BASSINI. Edited by R. STORRS WILLIS. Price, complete, $4. Abridged, $2 50.

The special attention of teachers, and all persons interested in the study and practice of vocal music, is respectfully called to this new and valuable work.

mar26 if OLIVER DITSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the Greatest of Modern Philosophers, remarks, "that a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds; old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper, in all its varieties, in quantities, large or small. Also, old writing paper, and school books; old blank books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
Agents for the Mohawk Paper Mill,
mar26 3m No. 25 Ann street (basement).

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,

In business in Wall street for the past *twenty-two years*, has removed to

No. 415 *BROADWAY,*

One door below Canal street, where he has just opened a New Stock of

Watches and Jewelry of entirely New and Beautiful Styles; also,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of watches and jewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Manufacturer of Jewelry, Watch Cases, and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, New York. dec11 1y kzmz

THE HOPE MILLS,

ESTABLISHED 1832

71 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

J. G. ISHAM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEE, SPICES AND MUSTARD,

Hope Mills Yeast Powder, Bakers' Cocoa and Chocolate, Cocoa Shells, Roasted and Ground Coffee, Ground Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cream Tartar, French Mustard, Soda, Saleratus, Rice Flour, &c., Mocha and African Coffee, Jamaica Ginger, White, African and Cayenne Pepper in original packages.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND FOR GROCERS.

☞ Mills and Factory, Jersey City.

J. G. ISHAM,
mar5 6m N. J. BUSHE.

FLORENCE HOTEL,

400 Broadway, corner of Walker street,

GEORGE M. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber having again assumed the proprietorship of this fashionable House, has been at great expense in refitting, and is now open for the occupation of guests.

Mr. Sherman feels grateful to his former patrons, and will spare no pains to merit the continuance of a discerning public. Everything is replete with neatness, comfort and economy. The House is in a central position convenient to strangers visiting the city from all sections of the country.

Splendid Bathing Rooms, and a fine Barber's Shop is attached to the House. Attendance prompt in every department. dec18 tf yzm

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT

The Celebrated Cheap Carpet Warehouse,

No. 111 *BOWERY.*

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING in every grade and quality; also FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in all widths, and in beautiful designs; CANTON and COCOA MATTING, &c., &c., at prices below all competition.

JOHN W. HEALY.
mar20 tf 111 Bowery, near Grand street, N. Y

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER

627 Sixth Avenue.

J. McL. most respectfully informs his old patrons and the public in general, that he has added to his business Gas Fitting in all its branches. An assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Mantel Ornaments, and a general assortment of the latest style of Gas Fixtures, always on hand.

PLUMBING, &C.—Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Boilers, Lift and Force Pumps, with all the various sizes of Lead, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, introduced into stores, private dwellings and public institutions, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for city and country promptly attended to. mar20 1y

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

CHAS. M. BOYLE,

Dealer in Real Estate and General Land Agent,

Saint Paul, M. T.,

WILL Buy and Sell Land, Locate Land Warrants, Enter Government Lands, Collect, Pay Taxes and attend to all business appertaining to his profession. Particular attention paid to furnishing information to Intending Settlers jan19

BOOK TRADE.

P. O'SHEA,

739 BROADWAY
AND
90 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK,

BEGS leave most respectfully to call the attention of
CLERGYMEN, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, Colleges, Schools, &c., &c., to his large variety of THEOLOGICAL, SCHOOL, DEVOTIONAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Also to his NEW IMPORTATIONS of
CHURCH VESTMENTS and ALTAR FURNITURE, including COPES, CHASUBLES, DALMATICS, BENEDICTINE VEILS, PREACHING and BAPTISMAL STOLES, PRIESTS' CAPS, CINCTURES, ALBS, BURSES, ALTAR LACE, &c.,
OSTENSORIUMS, SANCTUARY LAMPS, CHALICES, CIBORIUMS, CRUETS, CANDLESTICKS, CRUCIFIXES, GONGS, CHIMES, BREAD IRONS, ALTAR CARDS,
PROCESSION CROSSES, Statues of OUR LORD, the BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH, ST. PATRICK, &c., &c., various sizes, with a large assortment of RELIGIOUS ARTICLES generally.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

I.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM,

A NEW PRAYER BOOK.
310 Pages, Beautifully Illustrated.
COMPILED BY THE
REV. TITUS JOSLIN,
WITH THE APPROBATION OF
THE MOST REV. J. HUGHES, D.D.,

Terms:

Roan embossed, plain, 1 plate	$00 75
" gilt, 2 plates	01 25
American morocco, gilt edges and sides, 4 plates,	01 50
Turkey morocco, extra, 8 plates	02 50
" clasps, "	03 00
" double edges, 8 plates	03 00
" " " and clasps, 8 plates,	03 50
" panelled sides, 8 plates	03 50
Velvet, with ornaments, from	$4 00 to 20 00

What the Catholic Press say of the "Star of Bethlehem:"

"It compares favorably with any Prayer Book published in America."—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

"This manual reflects great credit on both the compiler and publisher. It contains over 800 pages of the best selected matter ever put into a Prayer Book, while the paper, printing and binding are in character with the contents."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"This excellent compilation includes the GOSPELS and EPISTLES for the year, and various offices, special devotions and Novenas, in addition to the usual contents. In accordance with an important suggestion made in reference to similar works some time ago, the Litanies not formally authorized by the Church, but which, nevertheless, have of late been frequently published in works of devotion, have in this instance been left out, with, we believe, one exception, the Litany of the Child Jesus. This book is well printed in large, clear type, and will be found a useful companion and guide to the Holy Temple."—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.*

"This is a Prayer Book of the largest class, but the cheapest in price yet issued. We observe that those Litanies which have been noticed by the most learned of our theologians have been entirely omitted. This feature will certainly commend it, and we speak for it a liberal share of patronage."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*

II.

THE LIFE OF BISHOP MAGINN.

One volume, 12mo., cloth, 320 pages. Price 75 cents.

What the Press say of it:

"The life of this great champion of the Irish Church, so full of apostolic zeal, moral courage, and iron fortitude, cannot fail to attract the Catholic reader."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

"We have not often had so interesting a book as this memoir is."—*N. Y. Truth Teller.*

III.

THE SUFFERINGS OF JESUS.

By CATHERINE EMERICH.

Translated by a Sister of Mercy.

One volume, 18mo., cloth, with a Steel engraving. Price, 37 cents.

"Here is an excellent book, and is a valuable addition to our books of devotion. It is got out in good style, and is embellished with a beautiful engraving of our Blessed Lord in his agony."—*Boston Pilot.*

The Life of the Princess Borghese, by Father Hewitt	$00 38
" " Egyptian Aloysius, 2 vols., by Father Hewitt	00 75
" " Bishop Borie, by Father Hewitt	00 38
" " St. Francis, by Father Joslin	00 38
Edna and Marguerite, by the author of "The Orphan of Moscow." 2 vols., 18mo	00 75
The Immigrant's Daughter, by the author of "Harry Layden." 1 vol., 12mo	00 50

IN PRESS,

THE PARADISE OF THE CHRISTIAN SOUL.

Parts I. and II. of this most excellent of devotional works have been issued. The remaining parts will very soon appear.

P. O'SHEA,
Publisher, Importer of Church Vestments, Altar Furniture, &c.,
739 Broadway and 20 Beekman street, N. Y.
jy18

ALBANY CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE.

M. O'SULLIVAN,
63 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of CATHOLIC BOOKS and RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

Subscriptions received for NEW YORK TABLET, *Brownson's Review*, and *Metropolitan.*

Clergymen, Religious Institutions, Teachers, Libraries, and Dealers supplied at Publisher's prices.
tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

PRICES REDUCED TO $50, $75, $110, AND $125.

THE plain reason why Singer's Sewing-Machines have always sold readily at a higher average price than any other, is that they are better, more durable, more reliable, capable of doing a much greater variety of work, and earning more money. Long-continued popularity is proof of sterling merit. In the purchase of what are called cheap Sewing-Machines, thousands have been deceived and disappointed, but with Singer's Machines there is never any failure or mistake.

Singer's New Family Sewing-Machine,

the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly decorated Machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family. It has secured a great reputation during the few months since it was first offered to the public.

Singer's Transverse Shuttle-Machine,

to be sold at $75, is a Machine entirely new in its arrangement; it is very beautiful, moves rapidly and very easily, and, for family use and light manufacturing purposes, is the very best and cheapest Machine ever offered to the public. These Machines are being increased in number as rapidly as possible, and yet the demand for them cannot be fully supplied.

Singer's No. 1 Standard Shuttle-Machine,

formerly sold at $135, but now reduced to $110, is too well known all over the world to need any description. Every sort of work, coarse or fine, can be done with it.

Singer's No. 2 Standard Shuttle-Machine.

This is the favorite manufacturing Machine everywhere. The size of the Machine gives ample space for almost every description of work, which, together with its admirable working qualities, gives it a decided advantage. Price, with table complete, $125.

Since the great reduction in the price of these Standard Machines, on the 1st of Octobsr, 1858, the sale of them has increased fourfold.

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads, which is the best stitch known. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information about Sewing-Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of *I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette*, which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. *It will be supplied gratis.*

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
ap30 tf 458 Broadway, New York.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
For Purifying the Blood.
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE,
COMPOSED OF
PURELY VEGETABLE EXTRACTS,
and may be taken all seasons with perfect safety.
EVERYWHERE CELEBRATED
for the cure of

SCROFULA,	STUBBORN ULCERS,
FEVER SORES,	LIVER COMPLAINT,
SALT RHEUM,	MERCURIAL DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM,	CUTANEOUS ERUPTION,
PIMPLES, BILES,	GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC

It will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels for regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely extirpate the disease, causing all unsightly excreesences to disappear, and leaving the skin perfectly smooth and flexible.

Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York. ap23 1m

O'REILLY & SON,

IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN,
Rum, Irish and Scotch Whiskey,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 215 *Duane Street (near West),*
NEW YORK.

Orders from all parts of the United States and Canada will meet prompt attention, and forwarded in wood or bottle with dispatch.

AGENTS FOR BURKE'S PURE MALT GALWAY WHISKEY.
mar26 3m*

THE NEW YORK LOOKING GLASS AND ORNAMENTAL FRAME FACTORY,
434 BROOME STREET,
A few doors East of Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Large Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Tables,
And other articles in Gold or Fancy Woods.
IMPORTERS OF LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
And General Interior House and Steamboat Decorators.

☞ Letters addressed to
HENRY KREPS,
of the late firm of
WALLER & KREPS,
will receive prompt attention. dec18 tf yzm

SPERRY & BRYANT,

Manufacturers of
AMERICAN CLOCKS
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
Warehouse No. 15 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Manufactory Nos. 175 & 177 1st st., Williamsburgh, L.I.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing Clocks for Towers, Church Steeples, Watchmakers' Regulators, Railroad Stations, Banks, Schools, Watchmen's Detectors for Factory, &c. dec18 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITHOGRAPHS,

ENGRAVINGS.

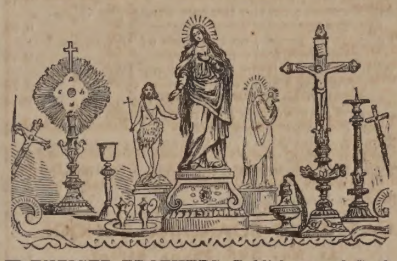
Religious Articles.

The undersigned having made arrangements with the PUBLISHING HOUSE OF L. V. TURGIS OF PARIS, offer the following:

ROSARIES, CROSSES, STATUES, &c., &c.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

To which attractive novelties will be continually added.

NEGRIN & CO., Agents, Clinton Hall.
jan29 tf 5 Astor place and Eighth street.



BENZIGER BROTHERS, Publishers and Booksellers, and Importers of Vestments and Church Garments, New York. Einsiedeln, Switzerland.
ap16 tf

JAMES VAN RIPER,

PIANO FORTE
Manufacturer,
No. 178 *Wooster St.,*
NEW YORK,

Offers to dealers and others a fine assortment of first class instruments of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted equal to any made, for beauty of tone, workmanship, and for standing in tune in any climate. Prices very low. Merchants from all sections are invited to an examination before buying. JAMES VAN RIPER, 178 Wooster street, New York, between Houston and Bleecker, two blocks from Broadway. ap9 tf tzmz

PUTNAM HOUSE, No. 357 FOURTH AVENUE, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sts., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot.

LAWRENCE R. KERR,

Proprietor of this popular LODGING HOUSE AND DINING SALOON, is prepared to accommodate citizens, travellers, and business men, with pleasant lodgings, and meals at all hours, in a style equal to any other establishment in the city. He would call attention to the following extensive and economical

BILL OF FARE:

BREAKFAST AND TEA.		
Beef Steak 7c	Fish Balls 7c	Milk Toast 9c
Pork Steak 7c	Porterh's St'k 25c	Dry Toast 6c
Veal Cutlets 7c	Tend'rl'n St'k 15c	Fri'd Potatoes 3c
Mutton Chops 7c	Sirloin Steak 13c	Coffee and Tea 3c
Lamb Chops 7c	Broil. Chick'n 25c	Cocoa, per bl. 6c
Ham & Eggs 19c	Wheat Cakes 6c	Coffee & Cak's 6c
Fried Ham 13c	Buckw't Cak's 6c	Extra Bread 3c
Fried Sausages 7c	Fri'd Eggs, ea. 8c	Brown Bread 3c
Fried Fish 7c	Boil'd Eggs, ea. 3c	Bread & Milk 9c
Fried Clams 7c	Poach'd Eggs 12c	Rice & Milk 9c
Fried Eels 7c	Broil. Mack'l 13c	

DINNER.		
Roast Beef 7c	Meat Pie 7c	Roast Chick'n 15c
Roast Lamb 7c	Pot Pie 7c	Chicken Pie 13c
Roast Veal 7c	Clam Pie 7c	Chick. Fricas 13c
Roast Pork 7c	Boiled Fish 7c	Beef Soup 6c
Corned Beef 7c	Roast Turkey 15c	Lamb Chops 13c
Corned Pork 7c	Roast Goose 15c	Pork Steaks 13c
Pork & Beans 7c	Roast Duck 15c	

DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.		
Sirloin Steaks 13c	Broil. Chick'n 25c	Stew. Oysters 13c
Tenderl'n St'k 15c	Veal Cutlet 13c	Fried Oysters 13c
Porterh's St'k 25c	Raw Oysters 13c	Pickled Oyst. 13c

DESSERT.		
Plum Pudding 6c	Apple Dump'n 6c	Custard Pie 6c
Suet Pudding 6c	Farina Pudd'g 6c	Apple Pie 6c
Bread Pudding 6c	Tapioca Pud'g 6c	Cranberry Pie 6c
Rice Pudding 6c	Plum Pie 6c	Lemon Pie 6c
Indian Pudd'g 6c	Peach Pie 6c	Pumpkin Pie 6c

Brandy, Wine, Porter, Ale, &c.
Lodgings, 25 cents per night. Open at all hours.
feb12 tf LAWRENCE R. KERR, Proprietor.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY
AND PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

A. BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition for Leather, warranted to make Boots, Shoes, and all Leather perfectly impervious to water by a single application, and to keep so until the leather is worn out. It softens, makes the leather pliable, thereby prevents cracking, and will polish with blacking even better than before the application. For sale by A. BROWER & CO., 4 Reade street, between Broadway and Centre, and by all the principal Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Druggist, Grocery and Yankee Notion Houses.
N. B.—None genuine unless signed A. BROWER.
ap9 3m*

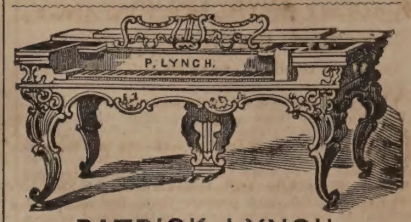
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton street, has this day introduced his Spring style of Silk Hats, and invites his customers and the public who appreciate an elegant, durable and stylish hat at a low price, to call at the old established hat store, No. 90 Fulton street, between William and Gold streets. An extensive assortment of fashionable Caps and Soft Hats of all kinds. Cheaper than any other store in the City.
ap2 tf C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton st.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 151 CHATHAM ST. Auction Sales of New and Second Hand Clothing on every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M. OUT-DOOR SALES, of all descriptions, most respectfully solicited; the strictest attention paid, and quick and prompt payments and returns made my26 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.



PATRICK LYNCH,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES
Warerooms, No. 927 Broadway,
Between 21st and 22d Streets.

A FINE assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS are offered for SALE and HIRE on the most reasonable terms. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange—Pianos tuned and repaired.

P. L. can refer with entire confidence to persons in all parts of the country, some of whom have had Pianos of his manufacture in use a number of years.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 51 *Chambers Street.*

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums $500 and under, and will be continued or increased the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7, P. M.

Trustees:

JOSEPH STUART, President, 33 Nassau street.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, 1st Vice-President, 46 Warren street.
JOHN McMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery
TERENCE DONNELY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 38 Vesey stree

William Watson,	John Milhau,
John Nicholson,	Edward W. Tiers,
Andrew Carrigan,	Charles M. Connolly,
James Kerrigan,	James Kelly,
Hugh Kelly,	Daniel Devlin,
Charles O'Connor,	Cornelius H. Sheehan,
James Olwell,	Edward Bayor.
John P. Nesmith,	

PETER CRERAN, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 *Chambers Street, New York.*

IN consequence of the great number of complaint which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, HUGH KELLY, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.

EDWD. C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary
PETER CRERAR, Recording Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Felix Ingoldsby,	Cornelius H. Sheehan
William Watson,	Charles M. Nanry,
John Manning,	William Redmond,
Terence Donnelly,	James Olwell,
John Nicholson,	David Devlin,
Martin Waters,	John M'Menomy.

STEAM JOB PRINTING.

PHAIR & CO.,

STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
22 Beekman street, near Nassau.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment would respectfully notify the business community that they have every facility for executing orders in their line from the IMMENSE MAMMOTH POSTER to the SMALLEST CARD, in a style and at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

Printing in Fancy Colors in the highest style of the art.

☞ Call and examine specimens and prices
mar6 tf

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that having made extensive alterations in his Gas Fixture Warerooms, he is now enabled to offer an extensive assortment of GAX FIXTURES of every variety, and is daily receiving all the newest patterns from the manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, STORES, &c., fitted up with Gas Pipes and Fixtures in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. All work and fixtures from this establishment warranted.

Orders from all parts of the country executed with despatch, and orders for PLUMBING WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED to as usual. oct9 tf

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office, No. 6 *Broad Street,*
NEW YORK.

This Company Insures all kinds of Buildings, House hold Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

Against Loss by Fire.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Pres
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec.
jn5 1y izmz

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL

Under the Charge of the Sisters of Charity
WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEAR THE SEVENTH AVENUE.

BOOK TRADE.

Splendid Books for Premiums.

WE would call the attention of Colleges, Academies, and other Institutions about purchasing Premiums for their ensuing Commencement, to the following list of Books suitable for Premiums. A liberal discount given to all Educational and Religious Institutions.

THE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN.

Illustrated with splendid Steel Engravings, and printed on the finest paper. Comprising the following Tales:

Vol. 1. THE COLLEGIANS. A Tale of Garryowen.
" **2.** CARD DRAWING. A Tale of Clare.
THE HALF SIR. " Munster.
SUIL DHUV. " Tipperary.
" **3.** THE RIVALS. A Tale of Wicklow; and TRACY'S AMBITION.
" **4.** HOLLAND TIDE, THE AYLMERS OF BALLYAYLMER, THE HAND AND WORD, and BARBER OF BANTRY.
" **5.** TALES OF THE JURY ROOM. Containing: SIGISMUND THE STORY-TELLER AT FAULT, THE KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH, &c., &c.
" **6.** THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH. A Tale of the English Insurrection.
" **7.** CHRISTIAN PHYSIOLOGIST, and NIGHT AT SEA.
" **8.** THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRAGEDY OF GYSSIPUS.
" **9.** INVASION. An Historical Tale of the Eighth Century.
" **10.** LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. By his Brother.

The Works are bound in the following styles of binding:

10 vols., cloth extra.....$10 00
" " .....full gilt, 15 00
" sheep, library style, in sets only..... 12 50
" half Morocco, marble edges..... 15 00
" " calf, or Turkey Morocco, antique, 20 00
" full calf, or Turkey Morocco, antique, 30 00

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other Principal Saints, by the Rev. Alban Butler. Fine edition, illustrated with 25 steel engravings, and 4 illuminated titles, 4 vols., 8vo, Turkey morocco, super extra, bevelled, $16; Turkey morocco, super extra, $14; American morocco, gilt edges, $12 50; American morocco, marble edges, $10 50; embossed sheep, marble edges, $9 00

Sadlier's Cheap Edition of Butler's Lives of the Saints. Complete in 4 vols., royal 8vo., with 1 engraving in each, full cloth, extra, $5; roan, neat and strong, $6; 12 volumes, half bound, strong, for libraries, 8 00

The History of the Life of Christ and His Apostles, translated from the French of Father de Ligney, by Mrs. Sadlier. Illustrated with 13 splendid steel engravings, 750 pages, imperial 8vo., cloth extra, $4; English, imitation, comb edges, $5; English, imitation, gilt edges, $6; morocco extra, $7; flexible, bevelled, 8 00

Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, with the History of the Devotion to Her. Completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of the Fathers, and Private History of the Jews, by the Abbe Orsini; to which are added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, by the Abbe Edouard Barthe; translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with 16 steel engravings, 740 pages, imperial 8vo., cloth extra, $4 50; English morocco, marble edges, $5; English morocco, gilt edges, $6; Turkey morocco, extra, $7; Turkey morocco, bevelled, flexible, $8; Turkey medallion sides, 12 00

The Following of Christ, new translation, with Prayers and Reflections. Beautiful edition, printed on tinted paper, gilt edges, $1; English morocco, extra, $1 25; morocco, super extra, $2 25; morocco, flexible, bevelled, $2 50; 24mo. edition, same type, cloth, plain, 38c.; roan, plain, 50c; roan, gilt edges, 0 75

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Fundamental Philosophy, translated from the Spanish of Balmes by H. F. Brownson, 2 vols., cloth, $3 50; half morocco, $4; antique, 4 50

History of Christianity in China, by Abbe Huc, 2 vols., 2 00

Rome: Its Ruler and its Institution, by John Francis Maguire, M. P., 12mo., cloth extra, $1 25; half morocco, $1 75; cloth, extra gilt, 2 00

History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, by Abbe MacGheogan, super royal, 8vo., illustrated with 4 steel engravings, cloth extra, $2 25; half bound, marble edges, 2 50

Essays and Reviews on Theology, Politics and Socialism, by O. A. Brownson, LL.D., 536 pages, royal 12mo., cloth, 1 25

Ecclesiastical Annals of the Irish Church, by Rev. Thomas Walsh, 8vo., 13 plates, cloth, 3 00

Practical Piety, by St. Francis of Sales, cloth, 0 50

Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, 2 vols., cloth, 1 50

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington, 12mo., 472 pages, with 29 portraits, cloth extra, 1 00

Life of St. Francis de Sales, by Robert Ormsby, M. A., cloth 63c.; cloth gilt, 0 88

Fabiola; or, the Church of the Catacombs, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, 12mo., cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 13

The Life of St. Francis of Rome, by Lady Fullarton, 12mo., 50c.; gilt. 0 75

Catholic Legends, 12mo., cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Heroines of Charity, 12mo., cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Witch of Milton Hill, cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Pictures of Christian Heroism, cloth extra, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Blakes and Flanagans, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 13

The Life and Times of St. Bernard, by Abbe Ratisbonne, cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 50

The Lives of the Early Martyrs, cloth extra, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 13

History of the War in La Vendee, by G. J. Hill, 12mo., illustrated, cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 12

Tales and Legends from History, 12mo., cloth, 63c.; cloth gilt, 0 88

The Missions in Japan and Paraguay, 12mo., cloth 63c.; cloth gilt, 0 88

Callista; a Tale of the Third Century, by John Henry Newman, 12mo., cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 12

Manual of Modern History, by Matthew Bridges, Esq., 600 pages, 12mo., cloth, or half roan, 1 00

Ancient History, by Matthew Bridges, cloth, or half roan, 0 75

The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count de Montalembert, 12mo., cloth, $1; cloth gilt, 1 50

Life and Labors of St. Vincent de Paul, a new, complete, and careful Biography, by H. Bedford, Esq., 12mo., cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Alice Sherwin; an Historical Tale of the Days of Sir Thomas More, 12mo., cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 12

The Boyhood of Great Painters, 18mo., 2 vols., cloth, 75c.; cloth gilt, 1 25

The Miner's Daughter, by Miss Caddell, cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, 0 63

BOOK TRADE.

One Hundred Tales for Children, by Canon Schmidt, 18mo., cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, $0 63

Lost Genoveffa; or, the Spouse of the Madonna, cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, 0 63

The Young Savoyard, and other Tales, cloth, 38c.; cloth gilt, 0 63

Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to Childhood and Youth, from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 18mo., with 10 plates, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, St. Malachy, St. Senlan, &c., &c., 18mo., cloth, 0 38

Cardinal Lambruschini on the Immaculate Conception, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 12mo., cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Orphan of Moscow; or, the Young Governess, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 18mo., cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Castle of Roussillon; a Tale of the Huguenot Wars, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Sick Calls; from the Diary of a Missionary Priest, by Rev. E. Price, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

New Lights; or, Life in Galway, by Mrs. Sadlier, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Poor Scholar, by Wm. Carleton, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Tubber Derg; or, the Red Well, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Tales of the Five Senses, by Griffin, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

The Mission of Death; a Tale of the Penal Laws in New York, by Mr. M. T. Walworth, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Art Maguire; or, the Broken Pledge, by Carleton, cloth, 0 38

The Lily of Israel; or, the Life of the Blessed Virgin, cloth, 50c.; cloth gilt, 0 75

Well! Well; a Tale Founded on Fact, by M. A. Wallace, 12mo., cloth, 0 75

Ravellings from the Web of Life, cloth, 0 75

Lives of Saints of the Desert, by Bishop Challoner, 18mo., 600 pages, cloth, 0 75

Rome and the Abbey, by the authoress of Geraldine, 12mo., cloth, 0 75

Tales of the Festivals, 6 vols., paper, per dozen, 75c; 6 vols., bound in one, cloth, 0 38

Blanche Leslie, and other Tales, 6 vols., paper, per dozen, 75c.; 6 vols., bound in one, cloth, 0 38

Religion in Society; or, the Solution of Great Problems, with an Introduction by Archbishop Hughes, 12mo., cloth, 1 00

Pastorini's History of the Church, 12mo., cloth, 0 75

Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 2 vols. in 1, cloth, 0 75

Doctrinal and Scriptural Catechism, translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, half bound, 38c.; full bd., 0 50

Reeve's History of the Bible, with 230 cuts 0 50

The Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Challoner, 18mo., flexible, 25c.; cloth, 0 38

Benjamin; or, the Pupil of the Christian Brothers, from the French, by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 25

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by William Carleton, 0 75

The Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Porter, royal 18mo., 750 pages, cloth, 0 75

Napier's Peninsular War. Just Published, 2 50

*** In addition to the above list of Books, which are all of our own publication, we are prepared to supply all the other Publishers' works, both of this country and England, at their lowest prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
164 William street, New York;
128 Federal street, Boston; and
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier sts., Montreal, C. E.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THREE NEW VOLUMES

OF THE

PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Uniform with the previous volumes, containing:

I.

THE WONDERFUL DOCTOR; An Eastern Tale. Translated from the German of Canon Schmid, by the Rev. E. W. RUSSELL, D.D.

The above is the last tale for Children from the prolific pen of the venerable author, previous to his death.

II.

LUCY LAMBERT; or, The Shrine of the Forest. By MARY C. KING.

III.

ISABELLA; or, The Heroine of Algiers. Translated from the German. To which are added the Strawberries, and the Farm and Presbytery, in one volume.

Price in fancy paper covers, 15 cents; or in neat cloth gilt binding, 25 cents each.

H. McGRATH, *Publisher*,
my14 4t 733 Market street, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MONTH OF JUNE;

BEING

Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus,

Arranged for each day of the month of June.

Published with the approbation of the Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia.

1 vol. 24mo., neatly bound in extra cloth, price 25c.

Send orders to
PETER F. CUNNINGHAM, *Publisher*,
my14 3t 216 South Third street, Phila.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

GUIDE TO MUSICAL COMPOSITION, for those who wish, in a short time, and without the aid of a teacher, to acquire the power of Inventing Melodies, and of providing them with suitable accompaniments; especially of composing the Easier kinds of Musical pieces. By HEINRICH WOHLFAHRT; translated by John S. Dwight. 75 cents.

BERTINI'S SELF-TEACHING CATECHISM OF MUSIC. For the Piano-Forte, with ample Explanations of the Science as applicable to every Musical Instrument; 25 cents.

100 ONE-PART SONGS—Being the First Book of a Series for Primary and Advanced Schools, Private Classes and Families. A Collection of Songs and Tunes for One, Two, Three and Four Voices, to be used in connection with any Juvenile Class Book. The words translated from the German, by Mrs. M. S. B. DANA SHINDLER, author of the "Southern" and the "Northern Harp;" 25 cents.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Jan29 tf Boston, Mass.

JERSEY CITY.

JOHN HINES,

DEALER in CATHOLIC BOOKS and PERIODICALS. 36 NEWARK AVENUE, Jersey City. Pictures framed in every variety of style. Book-binding in all its branches particularly attended to. All the new publications of the day constantly on hand, and delivered monthly or semi-monthly at the residences of Subscribers.

N. B.—"New York Tablet" for Sale.
ap30 6m

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

In future the Steamers of this Line will call at CORK, Ireland, to land and receive letters and passengers.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, and *via* LIVERPOOL to LONDON, GLASGOW, and all the principal towns in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, at greatly reduced rates. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

KANGAROO.....Saturday, May 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, June 18
At 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places..... 30
Return Tickets, available for six months..... 60

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

NOTICE.—These Steamers are provided with every requisite to ensure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights.

Passengers to Ireland by this Line avoid the risk and great detention of calling at St. Johns, as the Steamers proceed to Cork direct.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
jy21 6m izmz

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

THE next departure from New York will be the Steamship ADELAIDE, Captain NICHOLSON, on THURSDAY, May 26th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. John's: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1858. nov27 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A New Style. Price $50.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
137 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
58 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

THESE MACHINES sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. oct30 tf

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

COMPOUNDED FROM GUMS.
A SPRING MEDICINE.
A FAMILY MEDICINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS
CURES SICKHEADACHE.
CURES DIZZINESS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES BILIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES WORM DISEASES.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., PROPRIETOR,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
ap9 ifzm

AMERICAN GUANO.

To Farmers and Dealers in Guano.

THIS GUANO from Jarvis Island, in the Pacific Ocean, which is acknowledged by Farmers who have tried it to be

THE MOST VALUABLE FERTILIZER KNOWN,

is offered for sale in large or small quantities, at less than two-thirds the price of Peruvian Guano.

For full particulars address
C. S. MARSHALL,
President Am. Guano Co.,
ap2 tf 66 William street, New York.

THE Public attention is directed to a beautiful article, the

☞ **ORIENTAL SPRING BED,** ☜

Manufactured and for sale by ULMER & CO., 285 Canal street, New York. It is very far superior to any other bed in the market, and is without objection, both in quality and price. No one will do without it after knowing its real merits. All are invited to call and see it, and judge for themselves.

☞ Furniture-dealers are particularly requested to examine this bed. Retail price, $4 50 to $6. Discount to the trade liberal. ap23 3m

ONE HUNDRED

SONGS OF IRELAND!

Music and Words.

WITH A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATIVE COVER.

Price, in boards, 50 cents; in paper, 38 cents.

Sent by mail free of postage.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
ap9 tf Boston.

Information Wanted.

Of JOHN and ELIZABETH RAFFERTY; when last heard from they were living at Canadonian Springs, Upper Canada. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their daughter, Bridget Rafferty, care of Francis Roarke, 10½ King street, Troy, N. Y. my14 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALTAR WINE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

A General Assortment of

Sauterne, Sherry, and Madeira,

In glass, or from the wood; also, for Family use.

JOHN J. STAFF,
mar6 1y 360 Broadway, near Franklin.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK

WITHOUT PREPARATION.

THIS article has been very much improved since the 1st of August, and we now offer it to the Trade with a guarantee of its

SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER,

if used according to direction. For sale by all the Principal Stationers in the United States.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
mar13 1y Manufacturing Stationers, New York.

WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.

FACTORY OF

NICHOLAS SERF,

10 *Thompson Street.*

THE undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.

jan2 1y NICHOLAS SERF.

W. A. NUGENT & CO.,

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

52 Trinity Place, near Rector Street,

Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
sep5 1y

A. LANGE,

MANUFACTURER OF GILT MOULDINGS, ORNAMENTED PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,

206 *William Street, corner of Frankfort,*

NEW YORK.

☞ All Plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water. REGILDING DONE.
feb27 tf

JOSEPH McGUIRE,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Loan Negotiator, Commissioner of Deeds,

AND

HOUSE AGENT,

Offices, 86 SEVENTH STREET, Hours, 8 to 10 A.M. | AND 16 NASSAU STREET, Hours, 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
oct16 tf

EDWARD HART & CO.,

144 *Pearl Street, near Wall,*

Offers for Sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouses,

Brandies, Wines, Irish & Scotch Whiskey,

LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, ETC.

LEAKY ROOFS CEMENTED

AND MADE PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT,

By A. L. OSBORN'S

NE PLUS ULTRA CEMENT.

Office, 414 Canal street,

NEW YORK.

ap16 tf

MARBLE WORKS.

Mantels, Monuments, Baptismal Fonts, Grave-Stones, Slabs, &c., &c.

The utmost care taken in finishing the work in the most perfect style, under the personal superintendence of S. KLABER 54 First Avenue. my8 1y

JAMES EDWARD McGEE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

289 Broadway,

(Room 19) NEW YORK.
jn5 tf

M. AMBROSE GILCHRIST,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 62 William Street, Room No. 13,

mar27 1y NEW YORK.

DANIEL QUINN,

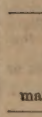
SEXTON OF ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH,

Undertaker,

No. 193 West Twenty-fifth street,

Between 8th and 9th Avenues.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
mar19 tf



M. HAYES,

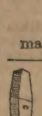
SEXTON OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,

Undertaker,

No. 592 Eighth Avenue,

One door from corner 42d street.

☞ Orders for Funerals attended to with neatness and despatch. oct30 1y



THOMAS CONNOR,

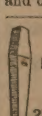
SEXTON OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

UNDERTAKER,

372 *Third Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts.*

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ All orders punctually attended to. my8 1y



J. STOLTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COFFIN MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Metallic and Lead Coffins,

235 *and 237 Bowery, opposite Prince Street,*

NEW YORK.

All orders for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms, and at the shortest notice.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT. mar20 1y

NICHOLAS WALSH,

SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER,

No. 8 Sixth Avenue,

feb27

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
3 8151 001 32548 6

LIBRARY
ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
BRIGHTON, MASS.